

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 JULY 1984

Lebanon

Security Situation — Two airliners without passengers landed at Beirut airport on 9 July in accordance with a 7 July decision by Public Works and Transport Minister Walid Junblatt, Beirut radio reported. However, the families of kidnapped persons have blockaded the approach road as well as other roads, the radio added. Voice of Lebanon radio pointed out that these protesters also blocked all of the crossing points between the two sectors of Beirut. The crossing points had been opened on 8 July, Beirut radio noted. Responding to these developments, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, affirmed the council's commitment to investigate the kidnapping charges, Beirut radio reported. The clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio claimed that the Lebanese Forces refused to release all the kidnapped persons and would not submit name lists to the committees concerned with the issue. However, a Lebanese Forces official stated that the Lebanese Forces are annoyed over the delay in releasing the detainees and are ready to help resolve the issue, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. Former President Camille Sham'un added that irresponsible people are using the issue for their own interests, according to Beirut radio. In an effort to solve the problem, all parties concerned will attend a 9 July meeting at the security arrangements committee headquarters, Information and acting Interior Minister Joseph Skaf disclosed in a statement cited by the radio.

As for the security situation in Beirut, a bomb explosion wounded nine persons on 8 July, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The radio had also reported a car bomb explosion in Jubayl on 6 July that killed three persons and injured two.

Lebanese-USSR Meetings — Minister Junblatt returned to Lebanon on 7 July after a 6 July meeting in the Soviet Union with Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo, Beirut radio reported. Junblatt also met with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus on 7 July, Damascus radio reported.

The Soviet charge d'affairs in Beirut received Nabih Birri and discussed Birri's upcoming visit to the USSR, Beirut radio reported.

Israel

The IDF spokesman denied as "totally unfounded" the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine's claim that Israeli POW Samir As'ad was killed in the 27 June Israeli air raid on an island near Tripoli, asserting in a statement reported by Jerusalem radio that the DFLP had no base on the island and that if the POW is indeed dead, he was murdered in cold blood or in other grave circumstances. The DFLP leaders bear full responsibility for the prisoner's life, the spokesman warned, and

if As'ad was really killed, Israel will not remain silent but will make those responsible pay for the "horrendous atrocity." However, in a statement from Damascus cited by Radio Monte Carlo, DFLP spokesman reaffirmed his organization's version of the POW's death and described the IDF spokesman's statement as "baseless and illogical."

In another development, senior Israeli security sources denied the London weekly *OBSERVER*'s story that Israel and Syria are currently negotiating through a third party over security arrangements in Lebanon, *HA'ARETZ* reported. Regarding the arrest of two Israelis in Britain in connection with the attempt to kidnap former Nigerian Transport Minister Umaru Dikko, an Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman denied any official Israeli involvement in the affair, *DAVAR* noted.

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman on 8 July and met with Jordan's King Husayn, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. Their talks covered recent developments in the Palestinian question and the Iran-Iraq war. As for the PLO's relations with Syria, PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi described his recent talks with Syrian leaders in Damascus as "positive, successful, and promising," according to KUNA, and he quoted Syrian President al-Asad as saying that 'Arafat's position as PLO leader is a purely Palestinian issue in which Syria has no say. Confirming that a Fatah delegation will visit Damascus shortly, Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf disclosed in a press statement cited by QNA that the delegation will conduct intensive negotiations with the Syrians on bilateral relations and will prepare for a visit to Syria by 'Arafat. In a recent interview with Budapest television, 'Arafat expressed willingness to visit Damascus, asserting that "there is no eternal enmity in politics."

Egypt

Egypt and the Soviet Union have agreed to exchange ambassadors, the Egyptian Foreign Ministry announced on 7 July in a statement reported by Cairo radio. Salah Basyuni will be Egypt's ambassador in Moscow while Aleksandr Belonogov will be the Soviet ambassador in Cairo. Belonogov arrived in Cairo the same day, according to SPA. In another development, the Cairo paper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* disclosed that Egypt has nominated an ambassador to Bulgaria as part of a move to restore relations with that country, MENA reported.

Meanwhile, Egypt recalled its charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv for consultations in Cairo, though Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said that "extreme conclusions must not be drawn" from this move, according to the Tel Aviv paper *YEDIOT AHARANOT*.

Sudan

Following recent Libyan reports that the Sudanese People's Liberation Army has captured various areas in the south, Staff Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib announced in remarks reported by SUNA that the Sudanese Armed Forces are in "full control" of those areas.

Gulf Conflict

GCC Warning, Defense — Although the GCC can tolerate "occasional random attacks," any blockade of GCC ports or attacks on GCC shipping inside those ports or outside territorial waters will be treated as "a declaration of war," GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah affirmed in remarks reported by KUNA on 8 July. Earlier, military delegations from Oman, the UAE, and Qatar, arrived in Kuwait to attend a meeting of the directors of operations in the GCC states' armies, Kuwait radio noted. Meanwhile, Saudi Arabia signed an agreement to purchase 40 Tornado aircraft from Britain, according to Tehran radio.

Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim flew to Moscow on 9 July at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, KUNA reported. A Soviet Defense Ministry spokesman cited by the Kuwaiti paper *AR-RAY' AL-'AMM* said the Kuwaiti-Soviet talks will be very important, adding that the Soviet Union is willing to study all Kuwait's requests for missiles and other modern weapons, according to KUNA.

Japanese Protest — The Japanese Foreign Ministry summoned an Iranian Embassy official in Tokyo to protest the 5 July attack on a Japanese-chartered tanker in the Gulf and to urge Iran not to attack commercial shipping in the area, KYODO reported.

Baghdad Bombing — the Iranian-sponsored "Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution of Iraq," in a statement reported by IRNA, claimed that its fighters killed "tens of Iraqi agents" in a 6 July truck bomb attack on the Baghdad headquarters of the Iraqi People's Army. Monitored Iraqi media have not mentioned any such attack.

Iranian Oil Exports — The Iraqi Armed Forces possess the ability to destroy the loading installations and jetties at Khark Island and will do this if and when they are ordered to do so, the Iraqi Air Force commander asserted in an interview broadcast

by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. However, Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Gharazi told Tehran radio that Khark Island enjoys "total security" and that "certain military difficulties" at the island have not prevented Iran from exporting oil and maintaining its OPEC output quota. At the forthcoming meeting of OPEC oil ministers in Vienna, Iran will insist on increasing oil prices from \$29 per barrel to \$34, Gharazi stated in another interview with the radio prior to his departure for Vienna.

Iran's Offensive — Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, in a Friday sermon broadcast by Tehran radio, said that Iran will launch its "final attack" whenever it is expedient to do so, and this could be in a year's time, in 2 months, or "today." While contending that Iran has pinpointed Iraq's "vulnerable points" along the border and has given its forces the necessary training and weapons, he indicated that Iran does not want to be drawn into a hasty attack before it has mustered its full capabilities. The Majlis speaker also denied reports of differences between himself and President 'Ali Khamene'i, stating that "whatever decision is taken by the president I will confirm without studying it."

For Iraq's part, Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz told journalists in Baghdad attending an "international conference" on the Gulf war that Iraq will crush any Iranian "adventure" and this is one of the reasons why its opponent is very hesitant to launch an offensive, INA reported.

Iran

Extradition Warning — An Iranian Foreign Ministry official cited by Tehran radio asserted that the French-Iranian extradition treaty obliges France to hand over the "non-political criminals" who hijacked an Iranian Fokker-27 aircraft to France last month. France's acceptance of the hijackers as political refugees is in violation of international law, he contended, and such disregard can create the right to "retaliatory action."

Electricity Shortage — An Energy Ministry announcement reported by Tehran radio urged electricity users to economize because the national grid is facing "great limitations" as a result of high demand and low output due to the drought.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS****Middle East & Africa**

Vol V No 132

9 July 1984

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i**INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS**

Coverage of Yasir 'Arafat's 6-9 Jul Activities	A 1
Receives PRC Ambassador, Message [Voice of PLO].....	A 1
Attends Fatah Committee Meeting [Voice of PLO].....	A 1
Discusses Syrian Relations [Budapest].....	A 1
Sends Soviets Verbal Message [Tunis].....	A 1
Arrives in Belgrade [TANJUG].....	A 1
Addresses Conference [TANJUG].....	A 1
Arrives Tunis From Amman [AFP].....	A 2
May Visit Damascus [Paris Radio Monte Carlo].....	A 2
PLO's Faruq Qaddumi Discusses Syrian Talks [KUNA].....	A 2
Salah Khalaf Says Fatah Delegation To Visit Syria [QNA].....	A 3
Spokesman Discusses Burj al-Barajinah Incident [Voice of PLO].....	A 3
Voice of PLO Details 28 Jun Naval Battle Near Haifa	A 3
DFLP Denies Israeli Claims on Prisoner's Death [Paris Radio Monte Carlo].....	A 3
DFLP Official Urges Support for Aden Agreement [KUNA].....	A 4
Arab League Envoy Denounces Conference on Terror [AR-RIYAD 29 Jun].....	A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA**GULF AFFAIRS**

GCC's Bisharah: Future Shipping Attacks 'Act of War' [KUNA].....	C 1
--	-----

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Gulf War [London AL-HAWADITH 6 Jul].....	C 1
UAE Supreme Council Member Arrives in Manama	C 2

KUWAIT

Defense Minister Departs on USSR Visit	C 2
Defense Official on Military Preparedness [WAKH].....	C 2
Military Delegations Arrive for GCC Meeting	C 3

OMAN

Oil Minister Interviewed on Development Projects	C 3
--	-----

SAUDI ARABIA

AR-RIYAD Attacks Israeli Piracy of Cypriot Ship [1 Jul].....	C 4
AL-JAZIRAH Views Crown Prince's Spain Visit [3 Jul].....	C 4
Crown Prince Concludes Visit to Spain [cross-reference].....	C 5

UAE

Dubai to Deport Iranians for Illegal Entry [KHALEEJ TIMES 8 Jul].....	C 5
President To Visit Turkey, Tunisia in August [WAKH].....	C 5
Ash-Shariqah Official Visits Abu Musa Island [AL-KHALIJ 6 Jul].....	C 5

PDRY

Chairman Meets Ethiopian Education Minister	C 5
Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Ambassador	C 5

YAR

President Opens Oil Extraction Project	C 5
--	-----

EGYPT

AL-AKHBAR Attacks Israeli 'Piracy' [4 Jul]	D 1
Envoy To Tel Aviv Back For 'Consultations'	D 1
SLOWO POWSZECHNE Interviews Ghali on Israel [PAP]	D 1
Ghali Returns to Cairo, Makes Statement	D 2
Omani Minister Arrives in Cairo	D 2
'Ali, Omani Minister Meet	D 2
Omani Minister Departs	D 2
Foreign Ministry Names Ambassadors to Cairo, Moscow	D 2
AL-AKHBAR Views Relations Resumption	D 2
Nomination of Ambassador to Bulgaria Reported	D 3
Energy Minister Meets With SFRY's Markovic	D 3
Mitterrand To Pay Visit to Cairo Next Week	D 3
News Conference Planned	D 3
Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah Visits France [cross-reference]	D 3
Ugandan Defense Minister Arrives in Cairo	D 3
Kampuchea's Prince Sihanouk To Visit	D 3
NDP Envoy Leaves For Gulf Conference in Iraq	D 3
Gaza Sector 'Governor General' Appointed	D 4
AL-JUMHURIYAH on Installation of New Government	D 4
MAY on New Cabinet	D 4
Two Oilwells Discovered in Suez Gulf	D 4
Saudi Ferry Runs Aground in Sinai	D 4

IRAQ

Armed Forces Communiques on Recent Operations	E 1
No 1,518	E 1
No 1,519	E 1
No 1,520	E 1
Air Force Commander Interviewed on Khark Bombing	E 1
International Conference on Gulf War To Meet	E 2
'Aziz Addresses Conference	E 2
Tariq 'Aziz Warns Iran	E 3
Ramadan Receives Egyptians	E 4
'Aziz Receives U.S. Congressional Delegation	E 4
Oil Minister Leaves for Vienna OPEC Meetings	E 4
Urges Iraqi for OPEC Post	E 4
Oil Ministry Official Returns From Jordan	E 5
Iranian Shortage of Electric Power Reported	E 5
Kurds Release Two Hostages Held Since February	E 5
Dozens Said Killed in Baghdad Car Bomb Attack	E 5
Ba'th Party Mourns Death of Tunisian Comrade	E 5
Briefs: Outgoing Netherlands Ambassador	E 6

JORDAN

Reportage on Mitterrand Visit to Jordan	F 1
Mitterrand Previews Tour	F 1
Further Comment	F 1

Information Minister on Visit	F 2
Arrives in Amman 9 Jul	F 2
Editorial Views Talks [AR-RAY 9 Jul]	F 2
'Arafat Visit, Activities in Amman Reported	F 3
Meets With King Husayn	F 3
Views Syrian, French Ties [Paris Radio Monte Carlo]	F 3
Opens Educational Conference	F 3
Further Reportage [AR-RAY 9 Jul]	F 4
Leaves Amman, Makes Statement	F 4
An-Natshah on Relations With Jordan, Syria [SAWT ASH-SHA'B 7 Jul]	F 5
Arab Ministers Arrive for Economic Conference	F 5
Council Session Begins	F 5
U.S.-Israeli Cooperation Hit [AD-DUSTUR 9 Jul]	F 5
Army Commander in Chief Receives U.S. Official	F 6
Carrington's Statements on Mideast Praised	F 6
Sharaf Denies Secret Agreement With Israel [Paris Radio Monte Carlo]	F 6
Iraqi-Jordanian Economic Talks End in Amman	F 7
Resumption of Egyptian-Soviet Ties Praised	F 7
Joint Survey of Sinai, Southern Jordan Underway [AR-RAY 8 Jul]	F 7
House Speaker Leaves for Baghdad Conference [AD-DUSTUR 8 Jul]	F 7
Parliamentary Delegation To Visit Damascus [AD-DUSTUR 8 Jul]	F 7

LEBANON

Airport Scene of Protests by Missing Persons' Relatives	G 1
Deadline for Detainees Release	G 1
Army Command on Crossings	G 1
Demonstrators Halt Traffic	G 1
VOL: Communists Behind Demonstration	G 1
Karami, 'Uthman Discuss Demonstration	G 1
'Umar Bayham Road Cut	G 1
Crossing Points 'Almost Passable'	G 1
Army Command on Airport Reopening	G 2
Two Crossing Points Cut [Voice of Lebanon]	G 2
Relatives Close Remaining Point	G 2
Phalangists 'Annoyed' [Radio Free Lebanon]	G 2
Lebanese Forces Blamed [Voice of the Mountain]	G 2
Skaf Announces 9 Jul Meeting	G 2
Shams ad-Din Makes Appeal	G 2
Sham'un Claims Relatives 'Used' [Voice of Lebanon]	G 3
Two Planes Land 9 Jul	G 3
All Crossing Points Cut [Voice of Lebanon]	G 3
Communists 'Exploiting' Kidnapping Issue [Voice of Lebanon]	G 3
Road-Cutting Attempt Unsuccessful	G 4
Traffic Suspended at Airport	G 4
Karami, 'Usayran Discussion	G 4
Airport Closed After 10 Hours [Voice of Lebanon]	G 4
Birri Wants To Confront Those Hindering Security Plan	G 4
Al-Jumayyil, Karami Evaluate Implementation	G 4
Bomb Explosion Injures 9 in Beirut 7 July [Voice of Lebanon]	G 5
VOL on Casualties in Jubayl Car Bomb Explosion	G 5
PSP Radio Reports 'Fierce' Clashes in Al-Karantinah [Voice of the Mountain]	G 5
VOAL on Violence	G 5
Amal Roadblocks Remain Around Palestinian Camps [Radio Free Lebanon]	G 5
Fighting in Sabra 7 Jul	G 5
Birri on Camps' Security [Voice of Lebanon]	G 5
RFL Reports Explosions in Beirut, Mountain	G 6
Limited Gunfire Exchange in Mountain 6 July	G 6
Clashes Reported 8-9 July [Voice of Lebanon]	G 6
VOL Reports Explosion in South 9 July	G 6
Army Command Denies Establishment of Strike Force [Voice of Lebanon]	G 6

Karami on Israeli Withdrawal, U.S. Relations	[Radio Free Lebanon].....	G 6
Continued Reportage on Security in Tripoli	.....	G 6
'Guarded Calm' Reported 7 Jul	.....	G 6
Security Situation Reported Improving	.....	G 7
Karami To Spend Weekend	.....	G 7
Karami Proposes Security Plan	.....	G 7
Limited Clashes Reported 9 Jul	.....	G 7
Junblatt Meets With USSR Official in Moscow	.....	G 7
Meets Al-Asad, Returns Home	.....	G 7
Moscow Reportage	.....	G 7
Birri, Soviet Charge Discuss Developments	.....	G 8
Birri To Visit Moscow	.....	G 8
Diplomatic Sources Say Mitterrand To Visit Beirut	[KUNA].....	G 8
Ministry Unable To Confirm Visit	[Radio Free Lebanon].....	G 8
VOAL on Operation Against Israelis at Shhur	.....	G 8
Israeli Positions Hit; Overflights Reported	[Ihdin Radio of Free and United Lebanon].....	G 8
Flights Over Beirut, Mountain	[Radio Free Lebanon].....	G 9
Reinforcements Arrive in Al-Biq'a	[Voice of Lebanon].....	G 9
Syrian Officer Killed in Southern Suburb Clash	[Radio Free Lebanon].....	G 9
Palestinians in Beirut To Receive \$1 Million Monthly	[Voice of Lebanon].....	G 9

SYRIA

Ba'th Party, Government Officials Meet	.....	H 1
Al-Asad Receives Cable From Reagan	.....	H 1
Defense Minister Mustafa Talas Visits Austria	[cross-reference].....	H 1
President Al-Asad Receives Junblatt, Aides	.....	H 1
TISHRIN Asserts Firm Support For Lebanon	.....	H 1
Syrian, Jordanian Ministers To Exchange Visits	[Paris Radio Monte Carlo].....	H 2
Economy Minister Visits Amman	.....	H 2
AFP: 'Exile' of Rif'at al-Asad Denied	.....	H 2
'Implicit Threats' From United States Assailed	.....	H 3
ATH-THAWRAH Attacks Conference on Terror	[29 Jun].....	H 3
AL-BA'TH On Jordanian-Israeli Contacts, Gulf War	[27 Jun].....	H 4
'Zionized' Arab Rulers Scored	[AL-BA'TH 29 Jun].....	H 4
HA'ARETZ on Jordan Agreement Cited	.....	H 5
Damascus Reports Sudanese Officers Join Revolutionaries	.....	H 5
Writers' Congress To Meet in Palestinian Camp	.....	H 5

ISRAEL

Officials Deny Involvement in Dikko Affair	.....	I 1
Foreign Ministry Statement	[DAVAR 8 Jul].....	I 1
Three POW's Alive, Other Said Killed in Air Raid	.....	I 1
Tamir on Possible POW Exchange With Jibril	.....	I 1
Austrian on Contacts With Terrorists Over POW's	.....	I 2
Interrogation of Ferry Detainees Continues	[THE JERUSALEM POST 8 Jul].....	I 2
Sources Deny Hit Squads in South Lebanon	[AL HAMISHMAR 8 Jul].....	I 2
Swedish Commander Denies Story	.....	I 2
UNIFIL Man: No Violation	.....	I 3
Egypt Recalls Charge D'Affairs for Consultations	[YEDI'OT AHARONOT 8 Jul].....	I 3
State of Relations With Egypt Analyzed	[MA'ARIV 9 Jul].....	I 3
Egyptian Officials on Alignment, Likud	[MA'ARIV 8 Jul].....	I 4
Indirect Israeli-Syrian Negotiations Denied	[HA'ARETZ 8 Jul].....	I 4
Jordan Slows West Bank Moves Pending Elections	.....	I 4
Goren Meets West Bank Mayoral Candidates	[HADASHOT 8 Jul].....	I 4
Alignment Maintaining 15-Seat Edge Over Likud	[YEDI'ot AHARONOT 6 Jul].....	I 5
Moda'i Returns From Colombia, United States	.....	I 5
Pat Travels to U.S. For Free Trade Zone Talks	.....	I 6

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

- Foreign Minister Discusses African Issues R 1

SOMALIA

- Siad Barre Addresses National Assembly 7 Jul R 1
 Radio Hagan on Attempted Shooting of Minister R 2
 Rebels Bomb Government Building in Hargeisa [*Radio Hagan*] R 2

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

- President Biya Reshuffles Government S 1
 Biya on 'Fundamental Objectives' Of CNU Party S 1

CHAD

- Brazzaville Talks Site Confirmed; Habre Comments S 1
 UNIR Wants Preparatory Meeting S 2
 Adequate Preparations Urged S 2
 Col Kamougue Interviewed on Reconciliation Prospects S 3
 [*Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN 6 Jul*]

CONGO

- Communique Issued on Visit of Bulgaria's Filipov S 5
 Malagasy Foreign Minister Discusses Chad, Namibia S 5

ZAIRE

- Chadian President Habre Sends Message to Mobutu S 6

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

- Boxers, Officials Leave for Los Angeles Olympics T 1

GUINEA

- Prime Minister, Delegation on Visit to London [*cross-reference*] T 1

LIBERIA

- Country To Attend Los Angeles Olympic Games T 1
 Foreign Minister Notes Importance of Ties With U.S. T 1

NIGERIA

- Planes Released; FMG Denies Involvement in Kidnapping T 1
 FMG Ready To Release Plane T 1
 Passengers Released, Crew Held T 1
 UK Plane, Crew Released T 2
 UK Plane Departs T 2
 Normal Flights Services Resumed T 2
 UK Reporters Arrested T 2

Envoy Denies FMG Involvement	T 2
Support for FMG Actions Cited	T 2
UK Government Allegations Condemned	T 3
STAR Criticizes 'Biased' British Media	T 3
Commentator: 'Britain Does Not Wish Nigeria Well'	T 3
Commentary Views British 'Colonial Mentality'	T 4
Buhari Warns Soldiers Against 'Dangerous Ventures'	T 5
Energy Minister Defends Decree Number Four	T 5
FMG Releases 31 'Political Detainees'	T 5

SENEGAL

Dakar Reports on President's Talks in PRC	T 6
---	-----

UPPER VOLTA

Ouagadougou Announces Trial of Former Officials 8 Jul	T 6
More on Trials	T 6

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Reportage on SADCC Conference in Gaborone	U 1
Masire Opens Meeting	U 1
Nyerere Addresses Opening Ceremony	U 2
Mugabe Speech at Opening Ceremony	U 3
Machel Speaks [Maputo]	U 5
Nyerere Criticizes U.S. [Lusaka]	U 6
Communique Denounces Discriminatory Aid [Lusaka]	U 6
Bhekimpfai Fails To Meet Tambo [Mbabane]	U 7

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Replaces Industry Minister, Others	U 7
Further on Reshuffle [Lisbon]	U 7
Interior Minister Affirms Lusaka Accords Support	U 8
Energy Minister's Editorial on Economic Dependence	U 8
Spokesman Says UNITA Vital to Namibia Accord [Johannesburg]	U 8

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Says Nkomati Stops RSA Aggression	U 8
Government Expels ANC Official Joe Slovo [Umtata]	U 9
Defense Group Visits Military Students in E. Europe	U 9

NAMIBIA

SWAPO Rejects U.S., RSA Cease-Fire 'Maneuvers' [Luanda]	U 9
---	-----

SOUTH AFRICA

Minister Confirms No Nuclear Waste To Be Stored	U 9
Tambo Says ANC To Step up Struggle [Luanda]	U 10
On Talks With RSA	U 10
To Meet More Western Leaders [Maseru]	U 10
On Civilian Deaths [Gaborone]	U 10

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges U.S. Blacks To Influence Namibia Policy	U 11
--	------

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe on Agenda of Second Party Congress U 11

Coverage of Yasir 'Arafat's 6-9 Jul Activities**Receives PRC Ambassador, Message**

*JN061750 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
6 Jul 84*

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] received the PRC ambassador in Tunis yesterday afternoon. The PRC ambassador conveyed to him an important message from PRC leaders affirming the PRC's continuing support for our people's struggle. Brother leader Abu 'Ammar asked the PRC ambassador to convey a message to the PRC leaders dealing with current political events in the region.

Attends Fatah Committee Meeting

*JN061747 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT
6 Jul 84*

[Text] The Fatah Central Committee met yesterday in the presence of brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The committee discussed the general political situation in the Arab, Palestinian, and international arenas. The Central Committee also discussed the results of the Aden Palestinian dialogue, the provisional agreement reached by the parties to the dialogue, the issue of announcing the Algiers agreement next week, and the comprehensive Palestinian national dialogue to be held during the second half of July. The Fatah Central Committee regarded the results of the Algiers agreement as positive.

The Central Committee concentrated on ways to escalate armed struggle inside the occupied homeland against the Zionist occupation. It valued the heroic naval battle fought by our heroes south of occupied Haifa against the Zionist enemy's gunboats.

The Fatah Central Committee also reviewed the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon and the Zionist invaders' repressive measures against our people, particularly in the 'Ayn al-Hulway refugee camp. The committee also discussed the situation in our people's refugee camps in Beirut, and expressed concern and regret over the current incidents there. The committee contacted the concerned parties as well as the Lebanese national friends and brothers to end this bloodshed.

Discusses Syrian Relations

*LD060938 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT
6 Jul 84*

[Text] According to 'Arafat [PLO Executive Committee chairman], relations between Syria and the PLO will be resolved in the near future, and it will then become possible for the PNC to meet and resolve the conflict within the movement. The Palestinian leader said this to Alajos Chrudinak, Hungarian Television reporter currently staying in Tunis, at PLO Headquarters.

The Hungarian journalist previously talked to one of 'Arafat's deputies, Qaddumi, over the phone. Qaddumi spoke to Syrian President al-Asad for more than 4 hours in Damascus. The head of the Political Department stated the talks were successful and

the Syrian head of state showed readiness to resolve Syrian-Palestinian relations.

Sends Soviets Verbal Message

*LD072334 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT
7 Jul 84*

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat sent a verbal message to the Soviet leadership concerning the current conditions in the Middle East and the latest developments on the Palestinian issue at Palestinian, Arab and international levels. WAFA, the Palestinian news agency, stated Abu 'Ammar conveyed this message to the Soviet ambassador in Tunis.

Arrives in Belgrade

LD071504 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1441 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Jul (TANJUG) — Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the PLO, arrived in Belgrade today. He is heading a PLO delegation at the conference of progressive parties and movements of the Mediterranean which starts in Belgrade today. The PLO and the Polisario front are the only two liberation organizations taking part in the 3-day meeting of progressive parties of the Mediterranean countries.

Addresses Conference

LD072224 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade 7 Jul (TANJUG) — Following the formal opening of the conference of progressive parties and movements in the Mediterranean and the welcoming speech by Marjan Rozic, president of the SAWPY federal conference, the general debate began. The chairman of this session, Aberrazak Bouhara, the Algerian National Liberation Front representative, gave the floor to the first speaker, PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, whose appearance on the platform was greeted with prolonged applause.

The Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat said the Palestinian question represents a sharp and deep-seated conflict and recalled "we all agreed the Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East conflict."

He then spoke of the events in the Middle East, especially in Lebanon and in occupied territories during the past 15 years, stressing that despite the PLO departure from Beirut, Zionist objectives had not been attained. On the contrary, he said, the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces have continued to fight against Israeli aggressors. According to 'Arafat, "The PLO has come out of this conflict with richer experience, more strength, and is in the position to establish in record time its primary political objective, reform its national institutions as a guarantee of continued equitable struggle, and implement its just aims."

'Arafat then drew attention to the second part of the plot against the Palestinians, which he called by far the more important one,

to continue what Israel had begun in 1982. According to him the second part of the plot planned the destruction of PLO unity through a double siege, by forcing the Palestinian forces to withdraw from the Al-Biq'a Valley and northern Lebanon. However, the Palestinians managed "to defend their revolution and independently adopt national decisions."

Criticizing U.S. Middle East policy, that is, "U.S. attempts to impose a crippling peace in this part of the world," 'Arafat said the Camp David agreements, which had attained nothing close to a genuine peace, represented the pinnacle of these attempts. On the contrary, he said, the agreements opened the door wide to new wars and conflicts, best shown by what is happening in Lebanon and Palestine. At the same time, added 'Arafat, these agreements constitute further support for Zionist aggression.

'Arafat stressed that at the Arab summit in Fes several peace proposals were formulated which later were called "the Arab peace initiative" for solving the Middle East problem and the Palestinian question. This Arab initiative from Fes, which has received unanimous international support, represents "a historic chance" for peace in this part of the world and could be realized within the framework of an international conference under UN aegis. All the interested parties including the PLO should take part in this conference.

Expressing Palestinian support for the people of Cyprus and their just struggle for the implementation of unity and territorial integrity, 'Arafat said the Palestinians support all UN resolutions for the solution of the Cyprus problem.

He then referred to the Persian Gulf [as received] war whose continuation is pregnant with fresh dangers: It extended the war zone in that part of the world of paramount strategic and economic significance, and it also opened the road to foreign intervention with implicit dangerous unimaginable consequences. 'Arafat recalled that the PLO and Yugoslavia constantly invested efforts to end this war through peaceful means within the framework of the UN, Nonaligned Movement and Islamic good will mission initiatives.

"Let us fight together to turn the Mediterranean into an oasis of peace, harmony and understanding between the peoples and states," PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat said in conclusion.

Arrives Tunis From Amman

NC090853 Paris AFP in English 0833 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Tunis, July 9 (AFP) — Palestine Liberation Organisation Chairman Yasir 'Arafat returned here overnight after a day of talks with King Husayn of Jordan, Palestinian sources said here.

The meeting is believed to have centred on ways of improving ties between Amman and Fatah, the largest PLO group, after Mr 'Arafat said he was "optimistic" about a rapprochement. He also attended a meeting of the Palestinian Higher Council on Education, Culture and Science.

The PLO chief left only hours before French President Francois Mitterrand was scheduled to arrive on a three-day official visit

in Amman. Mr Mitterrand has declined to meet Mr 'Arafat until the PLO recognises Israel.

May Visit Damascus

JN061327 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] A responsible Palestinian source has asserted he does not rule out the possibility Yasir 'Arafat would visit Damascus if the efforts aimed at bringing Fatah and Syrian viewpoints closer succeed. The source added that intensive contacts are being held to normalize Syrian-Palestinian relations. He said that he hopes these contacts will succeed.

President Hafiz al-Asad received Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department in Damascus yesterday. Rafiq an-Natshah, PLO representative in Saudi Arabia, stated that the next days will witness the normalization of Fatah-Syrian relations.

PLO's Faruq Qaddumi Discusses Syrian Talks

LD071828 Kuwait KUNA in English 1621 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Tunis, July 7 (KUNA) — Head of the PLO Political Department Faruq Qaddumi Saturday quoted Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad as saying that "presence of Yasir 'Arafat at the head of the Palestine Liberation Organization is purely a Palestinian issue in which Syria has absolutely no say."

Qaddumi, who returned here this afternoon following a four-day visit to Damascus, stated in reply to a question by KUNA that "President al-Asad confirmed Syria's support of the current Palestinian reconciliation talks between Fatah movement and four Palestinian organisations," the Popular and Democratic Fronts, the Palestine Liberation Front and the Palestinian Communist Party.

The PLO Political Department chief described his talks in Damascus with President Hafiz al-Asad and his deputy 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam as "positive, successful and promising."

Asked if his discussions included a possible visit to Damascus shortly by Chairman 'Arafat, the official said laughingly that his visit was aimed at "melting the ice and therefore did not discuss hot issues."

Qaddumi further stated that he held talks in Damascus with respective leaders of the Popular and Democratic Fronts for the Liberation of Palestine, George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah, but refused to go into detail saying that the official stand of the five Palestinian groups in dialogue will be announced in the Algerian capital next Tuesday to be followed by a meeting of the secretaries of these fronts on July 17. The official is expected to brief Fatah Central Committee members present here, including Chairman 'Arafat, on the outcome of his talks in Damascus.

Salah Khalaf Says Fatah Delegation To Visit Syria*GF080901 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Jul 84*

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Jul (QNA) — Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, member of the Fatah Central Committee, has announced that a Palestinian delegation, made up of Fatah members, will visit Damascus next week to begin intensive negotiations with Syrian officials on the nature of Syrian-Palestinian relations and to prepare for the PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Syria.

In a statement published in today's issue of the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS*, Salah Khalaf predicted the Fatah Central Committee will issue shortly after its current Tunis meeting a statement announcing the names of the delegation, particularly after it has studied the results of Faruq Qaddumi's recent Syrian visit.

Meanwhile, Khalid al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has expressed the hope that Faruq Qaddumi's recent meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus will be a starting point for normal relations between the PLO and Syria.

In a statement he made in Amman published in *AL-QABAS* today, Khalid al-Wazir noted the possibility of a meeting between Yasir 'Arafat and French President Francois Mitterrand in the near future after the French and the Palestinian sides have made the necessary and final preparations for such a meeting. He expressed the hope that France will play its normal role in Europe by taking a practical initiative to recognize the Palestinian people's rights.

Spokesman Discusses Burj al-Barajinah Incident*JN061757 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Jul 84*

[Text] An official Palestinian spokesman said today the incident in Burj al-Barajinah refugee camp in Beirut established a serious precedent and constitutes a dangerous turning point which must be immediately confronted. The spokesman appealed to Prime Minister Karami and the nationalist ministers in the Lebanese Cabinet to end the bloodshed and protect the Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut. The spokesman praised the efforts of nationalist officials in their attempt to contain the incident and protect their Palestinian brothers.

Voice of PLO Details 28 Jun Naval Battle Near Haifa*JN061710 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Jul 84*

[Text] The recent heroic Haifa operation, carried out by a combat group belonging to the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces, has come in the wake of the decision to escalate the Palestinian popular armed struggle against the Zionist occupation, specifically in occupied Palestine.

The Palestinian military spokesman revealed in San'a yesterday the details of the naval battle which took place between the

Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces and the Zionist forces south of Haifa. The Palestinian military spokesman gave the following details about this operation:

On the evening of 28 June 1984, a Palestinian naval patrol, the Martyr Mahmud Halim group belonging to the joint forces, clashed with a Zionist naval force comprising two gunboats in Palestinian territorial waters south of Haifa. A fierce naval battle took place which lasted approximately 1 hour. Our fighters directly hit one of the Israeli gunboats, killing or wounding its crew. A Zionist military frigate intervened and clashed with our fighters. Two of our fighters were martyred and the enemy captured two others after they were wounded. One of the hero brothers managed to swim to safety.

Zionist military and media sources admitted this daring battle and claimed that only five of the officers and members of the Zionist naval force were hit during this battle. This admission was published in the Zionist paper *MA'ARIV* on 29 June 1984. We hold the Zionist enemy responsible for the safety of the two wounded prisoners.

The heroes of the naval patrol belonging to the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces addressed three messages—the first to Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], the second to the Arab kings and presidents, and the third to the relatives. [as heard]

The heroes of the Martyr Halim group who fought this heroic battle are known by the following noms de guerre: 'Alif Kan'an, Halim Karam, Ahmad Husayn, and Husayn Farhan.

DFLP Denies Israeli Claims on Prisoner's Death*JN071432 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 7 Jul 84*

[Text] In Damascus, an official spokesman of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] made the following statement:

In response to the Israeli military spokesman statement concerning responsibility for killing Israeli prisoner Sergeant Samir As'ad, the DFLP declares the Israeli military spokesman's claims, which are an attempt to dissociate the Israeli Government from killing the prisoner, are baseless and illogical.

The DFLP announced its readiness to exchange this prisoner for a number of Palestinian prisoners in Israeli prisons. This announcement was made immediately following completion of the arrangements concerning his detention to facilitate the exchange process. The DFLP exerted all possible efforts to ensure letters and gifts were exchanged between the Israeli prisoner and his family through the Red Cross.

Concluding his statement, the DFLP spokesman said: The Israeli spokesman's attempts to blame the DFLP for killing the prisoner are meaningless and illogical. These attempts are only aimed at absorbing the mass anger and condemnation of the incident by all the Israeli circles, particularly the Druze community, which held the Israeli Government fully responsible for killing the prisoner. It may be recalled that Israel accused the

DFLP of liquidating the Israeli prisoner and dismissed the DFLP version of his death which was a result of Israeli bombing of Al-Aranib Island, off the Tripoli coast.

DFLP Official Urges Support for Aden Agreement

LD061325 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1043 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus, 6 Jul (KUNA) — The assistant secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuth, said today that the democratic alliance refuses to keep the PLO's legal institutions paralyzed and that any Palestinian issue, including the stand toward the chairman of the PLO, Yasir 'Arafat, should seek arbitration with the legal institutions, including the PNC.

In a statement to KUNA he added: "The Aden agreement forms a step on the road of the final agreement among all the Palestinian parties. It is the right of the national alliance and Palestinian personalities to make any remarks or present any ideas or plans to the general national dialogue about the agreement. We are also anxious that everyone should take part without exception because we do not accept the veto." He said: "We are awaiting the reply of the national alliance to the Aden agreement at another round of dialogue between the two alliances to be held in Damascus on Monday. We shall accept any remarks on this question and we shall debate them; however, we do not accept a rejectionist stand, and we want an alternative. Otherwise this means the desire to hinder and wreck the dialogue."

He added: "Despite our desire for the success of the general dialogue and the participation of all, we reject procrastination and impossible conditions because this leads to the continued paralysis of the PLO and ultimately leads to its division. This we totally reject." He called on the opposing parties "to abide by the will of the Palestinian people and to support the Aden agreement between the Fatah Central Committee and the Democratic Alliance."

He concluded his statement by saying: "The Democratic Alliance delegation will leave for Algiers in the middle of next week to sign the Aden agreement with a delegation of the Fatah Central Committee."

Arab League Envoy Denounces Conference on Terror

PM060932 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 29 Jun 84 p 2

[AR-RIYAD bureau report: "Clovis Maqsd: Conference on International Terror in U.S. Capital — a Disgraceful Cover for Institutionalized Terror"]

[Text] Washington — Ambassador Clovis Maqsd, Arab League Envoy to the United Nations, said at a press conference he held in Washington that the conference on "international terror" held in the U.S. capital cannot be considered a conference since it did not really deal with terror. The fact is that it was both a misnomer and a disgraceful cover for institutionalized terror.

Maqsd added: The objective of the conference is to enable Israel to get away with its acts of terrorism. The "Jonathan Institute," he said, has held its second conference on terror to achieve the following objectives:

1. To cover up Israel's involvement in terror and the Israeli institutions' support for it, as well as to suppress questions regarding Israeli terror.
2. To seek to distort the worldwide concept of terror with the aim of confusing world opinion through the adoption of concepts compatible with Israel's actions against the Palestinians in particular and the Arabs in general.
3. To absolve Israel of its invasion of Lebanon and its savage treatment, particularly, of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and of the Lebanese civilians, as if the invasion were a model for combating terror.
4. To distract U.S. public opinion and world opinion from Israel's violation of international laws, including the Geneva conference resolutions.
5. To seek to create a link between the Palestinian struggle for the right to self-determination and national identity and violence, and to portray the Palestinian movement as embracing the ideology of violence and being determined to resort to terror.

This conference, Maqsd added, was planned by Israel and its supporters with the aim of depriving the Palestinian people's struggle of its legality and seeking to strike at the Palestinian and Arab right to restore the occupied territories and the international recognition of this right.

What is inconceivable, Maqsd said, was that some U.S. officials have given their backing to this conference and, instead of discussing the real challenges facing us, have consciously or unconsciously given support for the Israeli-backed campaign to justify and cover up its policy advocating violence, expansion, racism, occupation, and annexation.

Maqsd added: What is also disturbing is the U.S. officials' support for Israel's stand of refusing to comply with the UN resolutions and thus paralyzing all its moves and its powers.

GULF AFFAIRS

GCC's Bisharah: Future Shipping Attacks 'Act of War'
LD081309 Kuwait KUNA in English 1151 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Exeter, England, July 8 (KUNA) — GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah Sunday reiterated the Gulf Council's tough refusal of any further Iranian attacks on Gulf shipping. Bisharah also stressed the council's anger at any move towards a possible blockade of Arab ports, but on casual attacks, the GCC secretary told KUNA that the council can tolerate "occasional random attacks."

Bisharah said that perhaps the Gulf states had not maintained a balance between diplomacy and defence. It was no secret that two weeks ago the chiefs of staff of the GCC met to discuss how to "provide teeth to our diplomacy."

"It is no secret that we are buying lots of arms," he commented.

The GCC secretary-general concluded by saying that "when the chips are down, we have no doubts who will defend our territory — it is us."

Speaking at the Exeter seminar on the Gulf and the West, the top GCC official warned that the responsibility of the GCC was to defend its shipping. Without naming Iran specifically he specified that attacks on GCC ships in GCC ports, blockades of those ports or attacks on those ships outside territorial waters would be treated as a declaration of war. "We are not war mongers," Bisharah stressed, adding that however "we believe that we are able to defend our territorial integrity."

He described the Iranian attacks on shipping from Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in May as a "watershed in the history of the GCC." Following those attacks there had been an emergency meeting of the Ministerial Council and it was decided then to take the matter both to the Arab League and the Security Council.

This was because the basic principle of GCC foreign policy was that matters should be resolved by diplomatic rather than other means. In that particular case the GCC did not want to rule out the possibility of a negotiated solution. He stressed that the six members did not want outside forces to enter the area in an attempt to impose stability. Bisharah said there was a belief in the Gulf that the presence of foreign troops "will invite disaster."

Turning to the possibility of a blockade of the Strait of Hormuz, Bisharah pointed out that it "is an international not a GCC waterway."

"A blockade of it is tantamount to a declaration of war against the world" he commented. Bisharah added that "I don't think there will be a blockade."

Delegates at the three day Exeter conference yesterday feared that the GCC secretary-general would not be able to speak as planned, but in the event he managed to arrive in time to address the gathering.

After delivery his address, Bisharah spelt out to KUNA exactly what he meant by attacks representing a declaration of war. "We can live with occasional random attacks on our ships," he said. The possible declaration of war mentioned earlier referred "specifically to a possible blockade of our ports," and not periodic attacks on ships.

BAHRAIN

Foreign Minister Interviewed on Gulf War
PM062001 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 6 Jul 84
 pp 29,30

[Isam 'Abd al-'Aziz interview with Bahraini Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah in Manama — date not given]

[Excerpts] ['Abd al-'Aziz] What are the results of the GCC foreign ministers conference held recently in At-Ta'if?

[Al Khalifah] The situation in the region is clearly explosive. In At-Ta'if we agreed to adhere to the principles we had already laid down. In other words we agreed to intensify efforts to persuade Iran to settle the dispute peacefully and refrain from using force. Escalation in the area would only internationalize the conflict and further complicate the situation.

['Abd al-'Aziz] In your view, why did the United States insist on using warships to escort oil tankers at one stage when the situation deteriorated?

[Al Khalifah] The United States has officially announced it will not provide protection for any tanker. It said so officially. The only tankers protected by U.S. ships are tankers carrying oil for U.S. forces. So the talk about U.S. warships escorting tankers is inaccurate.

['Abd al-'Aziz] Egyptian Acting Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said something to the effect Egypt would allow U.S. forces to use the Ra's Banas base if a Gulf state asked for U.S. assistance against any foreign aggression. What is your comment?

[Al Khalifah] I just want to say we appreciate Egypt's constructive role in the Iraqi-Iranian war as well as the Egyptian Government's understanding of the delicate situation in the area and the efforts it contributed toward tackling the situation. Its attitude at the latest Security Council meeting is an example. As regards Kamal Hasan 'Ali's statement, that is a matter concerning the U.S. and Egyptian Governments. We in the Gulf made no plans to seek the help of foreign forces at this stage. What I want to say is that the Egyptian position is positive on the whole, but the statement you referred to is a U.S.-Egyptian affair.

['Abd al-'Aziz] Do you rule out the possibility of a Gulf state seeking the help of foreign forces if the present escalation in the Gulf continues?

[Al Khalifah] We are doing our best to avoid bringing foreign forces into the area. We believe the people of the area are capable

of dealing with the crisis facing them. I, however, do not wish to anticipate events by answering your question positively or negatively. It is premature to talk about bringing foreign forces into the region at this stage. Our aim is still to end the war and prevent its expansion or prevent further deterioration.

[Abd al-'Aziz] Do you believe the best solution would be for tankers to follow a route in international waters? An enemy plane overflying a tanker in international waters is not considered an aggression whereas, if the route goes through territorial waters, the mere entry of an aircraft into the air space of a Gulf state is in itself an aggression. Which route do you think gives you more flexibility in reacting to aggression?

[Al Khalifah] First of all, the Gulf is narrow and the areas considered vital to the Gulf countries are intertwined. There is such a thing as economic areas in the Gulf. These are the areas of strategic economic importance to the Gulf states. These areas extend beyond territorial waters and are intertwined. That is why the principle of aggression against the economic interests of other states whether in or outside territorial waters should be abandoned.

[Abd al-'Aziz] What would happen if there was an attack within the territorial or economic waters?

[Al Khalifah] In that case military retaliation is the only option.

[Abd al-'Aziz] There seems to be a stalemate, at least for the time being. Iran has to a certain extent prevented Iran from exporting its oil from Khark Island, and Iran has prevented Iraq from exporting its oil from Al-Faw. What is the way out of this tense deadlock?

[Al Khalifah] The Iraqi position is quite clear on this matter. The Iraqis say that, since Iran has prevented them from exporting their oil, they have a right to do the same to Iran. There would be a way out perhaps if the two states accepted the neutralization of export ports. Iraq and Iran have accepted the UN secretary general's call for an end to the shelling of towns, so why not extend this agreement to cover export ports?

[Abd al-'Aziz] Is the present situation not precarious? Iran could either lose its economic capabilities and therefore be unable to continue the war, or it could be forced to mount a major military operation to get out of this dilemma.

[Al Khalifah] Before answering your question, I just want to say we harbor nothing but good intentions toward the Iranian people. We do not wish to expose them or their interests to any danger, but history has taught us wars can only end with military defeat or economic and political pressure leading to an end of the war. We believe the Iranian side is the intransigent side when it comes to ways of settling the conflict peacefully. It has rejected all mediations. We therefore believe any economic or political pressure on Iran would weaken the position of those in Iran who want the war to continue and strengthen the position of those calling for an end to the war and for negotiation.

[Abd al-'Aziz] It has been reported that King Husayn offered the Gulf states military assistance. How true is this?

[Al Khalifah] King Husayn is an Arab leader and we hold him in the highest esteem and affection. Our relations with him are based on mutual trust. This has been the case for a long time. I can answer your question with a question: Why shouldn't Jordan express willingness to give assistance? Speaking for Bahrain, I say that Bahrain has welcomed this fraternal attitude. Jordanian-Bahraini coordination is a natural thing, and it will increase and strengthen. We are not embarrassed to seek the help of Arab forces in defense cooperation within a national framework. We are not at all sensitive about it. King Husayn's visit to Bahrain left us deeply satisfied. Everyone must know we are not embarrassed to seek help of Jordanian or Arab forces.

[Abd al-'Aziz] During that visit, were details of cooperation with the Jordanian Air Force discussed?

[Al Khalifah] As I have said, there is cooperation between us and that cooperation will continue, but I do not want to talk about details.

UAE Supreme Council Member Arrives in Manama

GF071039 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0920 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Manama, 7 Jul (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Muhammad ash-Sharqi, member of the UAE Supreme Council and ruler of Al-Fujairah, arrived in Manama this morning on a 3-day visit to Bahrain. During his visit, Shaykh Hamad will hold talks with his highness the amir of Bahrain on bilateral relations and the current Gulf, Arab, and international developments.

KUWAIT

Defense Minister Departs on USSR Visit

LD090724 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0713 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 9 Jul (KUNA) — The minister of defense, Shaykh Salim Sabah as-Salim left the country at 0600 today heading a large military delegation on an official visit to the Soviet Union at the official invitation of the Soviet defense minister, Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov. During this visit, Shaykh Salim will have talks on cooperation between the two countries in the fields of armaments, the Lebanese issue and the current conflict in the Middle East.

Defense Official on Military Preparedness

GF071919 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0905 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Jul (WAKH) — Kuwaiti Defense Ministry Under Secretary 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Khamis said Kuwait has prepared modern systems of air and naval defenses and maintains a maximum degree of preparedness to face developments in the region. In a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-ANBA* published today, Al-Khamis added: Kuwait completed its modern systems of air and naval defenses and we are always prepared at a maximum degree to confront developments. The Kuwaiti naval force in terms of the contemporary concept is a modernized force. With God's will this force will be an honorable force. We

shall be proud of it after supplying it with advanced equipment and after training its personnel in the best ways. He affirmed that any Kuwaiti-Saudi military maneuvers are considered a step forward for consolidating links between the companions-in-arms.

Regarding the possibility of a confrontation to the extent of war if attacks on Kuwaiti and GCC oil tankers are repeated, he said: The serious confrontation to the extent of war is a political decision rather than a military one and our leadership, which has clear understanding, farsight, and wisdom, is capable of making the right decision.

He expressed hope the Iran-Iraq war will come to an end. He said any wise man hopes this war will stop today rather than tomorrow to save the blood and the region's energies. He said nobody benefits from this war except those interested in its continuation.

He said: The GCC is a wise, sagacious step, because unity is strength. We hope the GCC will achieve positive steps and reach the goals for which it was established.

Military Delegations Arrive for GCC Meeting

*LD061735 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
6 Jul 84*

[Text] Military delegations from Oman, the United Arab Emirates, and Qatar, arrived in Kuwait this evening. The delegations, led by the directors of operations in the armies of the three countries, will attend a meeting of the directors of operations in the GCC member armies. It has become known the meeting opens tomorrow.

OMAN

Oil Minister Interviewed on Development Projects

GF071713 Muscat 'UMAN in Arabic 7 Jul 84 p 5

[Interview with Omani Minister of Petroleum and Minerals Sa'id Ahmad ash-Shanfari by 'UMAN correspondent Muhammad al-Huwari in Oman — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Muhammad al-Huwari] One of the projects brought up by the GCC is the oil pipelines. What has been done in this regard? What is the sultanate's opinion on implementing it? Will this project be carried out?

[Sa'id Ahmad ash-Shanfari] As I mentioned previously, this project is under study and it is premature to predict the results of the final studies. No doubt, if the GCC is convinced of the results of the economic feasibility studies and other studies, then we will enter the stage of implementing it. However, if the results of the studies are negative the Sultanate of Oman does not wish to implement useless plans, and, on principle, it does not support the establishment of useless projects. We must be patient and wait for the final results of the studies, on the basis of which the final decisions will be made.

[Al-Huwari] How did the sultanate deal with the decrease in oil prices and the glut in the international oil market? Was the agreement with Japan the only solution to increase Omani oil exports? What are your expectations on the future of Omani oil?

[Ash-Shanfari] Like the other oil-producing countries, the Sultanate of Oman was affected by the decrease in the oil prices and the market oil surplus. However, the sultanate is not facing problems marketing its crude oil because its production is limited compared to countries producing large amounts of oil. Also, the sultanate has good relations with companies that buy oil from it, and these companies are from various countries, not just Japan. In addition, the sultanate's geographical location outside the Strait of Hormuz plays an important role in attracting companies to buy Omani oil. In fact, we receive a lot of requests for buying Omani oil from all parts of the world. The ministry cannot respond to all these requests because oil production in the Sultanate is limited, currently reaching 400,000 barrels a day. If the sultanate's production were more, there would still not be a problem in marketing it.

As I mentioned before, the sultanate, like other oil-producing countries, was affected by the oil price decrease and the oil glut in the markets which led to a deficit in the balance of payments. This forced the government to decide last year to increase the production from 360,000 to 400,000 barrels a day to tackle this deficit.

[Al-Huwari] What progress is being made regarding new oil and gas discoveries in the sultanate? Is there any intention to grant new prospecting projects in the country to companies?

[Ash-Shanfari] The Omani Oil Development Company recently discovered two oil fields. One of these fields is located in the central part of the sultanate and the other in the southern region. The first discovery was in Bahjah, south of Shuweihat in the central part, where light oil was discovered after drilling to a depth of over 5,000 feet. The second discovery was in the area of (Joddah), located north of Rimah oil field. Heavy oil was discovered in this field after drilling to a depth of 3,445 feet. In addition, the U.S. Occidental/Gulf Company succeeded in discovering oil in the field of Safah within the exploration area granted to it. The drilling and experiment operations are still continuing in this field to ascertain the quantity of oil there.

The Japanese company Japex has also discovered oil in the exploration area granted to it. Although these discoveries are minor in comparison to the great discoveries in oil-rich countries, we view them as an addition to the sultanate's oil reserve. Regarding granting new exploration rights in the sultanate to international oil companies, the Swedish (Londien) group of companies was granted the right to off-shore oil exploration this year opposite the coast of Al-Batinah, Ash-Sharqiyah, and East Musandam. One of the companies is currently negotiating to obtain the right to explore oil in another area.

SAUDI ARABIA

AR-RIYAD Attacks Israeli Piracy of Cypriot Ship

PM060959 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 1 Jul 84 pp 1,15

[Editorial: "Israel and the Legality of Crime"]

[Excerpts] Israel is no longer a bandit committing its crimes covertly. Rather, it has allowed itself to defy international laws openly. Was it not ridiculous that [Israeli Defense Minister] Arens should be attending an international conference on combating terror at the very time Israel was hijacking a Cypriot ship in international waters to question and search Arab citizens among the ship's passengers.

Israel is a state which has committed all kinds of crimes, beginning with the stealing of the military launches from the French port of Cherbourg, stealing the secrets of the Mirage plane from a Swiss factory, and smuggling radioactive material from a secret location in the United States. All these events have been forgotten as if they never happened.

In recalling these events we realize certain countries have colluded in bringing about the success of such missions. But Israel is not being punished in accordance with international laws for perpetrating these crimes as a professional robber and war criminal should be. This is the problem with the world conscience, which we do not think is unaware of these crimes but prefers to ignore them.

There is a contradiction here in the claims by many countries regarding human rights. Turning a blind eye to crimes being committed by a UN member state contrary to all international laws prompts us to ask about the person whose rights the laws are intended to protect. Is it the white man or is it the man who has the power to deter and to attack? In such circumstances these laws become meaningless and do not serve their objectives; they become mere slogans raised for antihuman purposes.

Those meeting in the United States in the international conference on combating terror are probably too reticent to raise questions about the crime of the Cypriot ship. We do not believe any of the conferees has the courage to ask the Israeli delegate to explain this incident and whether or not it is the kind of piracy the conference should condemn as falling within its legal jurisdiction.

Interpretations of laws would be made that absolve Israel on the grounds it committed an act of self-defense, even though it attacked a ship that enjoys every legal protection.

These are the laws of the contemporary world that uphold might and not human rights and the combating of terror. Israel is the best example of this fact.

AL-JAZIRAH Views Crown Prince's Spain Visit

PM082015 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 3 Jul 84 p 3

[Editorial: "The Visit, the Timing and the Objective"]

[Text] Spain's recent ascension to the EEC lends it a great political importance in addition to being important in its own right as an industrially and economically advanced state with considerable influence internationally. His Royal Highness Crown Prince Amir 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz's visit to this friendly European state in its new position as an EEC member state is of extraordinary importance in view of the role the Saudi Arabian Kingdom expects Spain to play in the Middle East problem almost frozen since international attention became focused on the Israeli military invasion of sister Lebanon.

Spain, the only European state not to establish political and diplomatic relations with Israel since it was established in Palestine, is of such international status that Arab countries should exploit this positively regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict to serve Arab and Palestinian rights.

His highness the crown prince, may God preserve him, with his lucidity and persuasive power and armed with the instructions of the King and Leader Fahd ibn 'Adb al-'Aziz, is the right man to shoulder the task of drawing Spain to the side of the Arabs and winning this international political power over toward supporting attainment of the Arab strategic objective to end the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and to regain the Palestinian people's rights, the first of which is the right to return to their homeland, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state on its national soil.

The timing of his highness' visit to Spain shows an accurate estimation by the Saudi leadership of the international political developments relating to the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East. First, the visit is taking place after Spain's access to the EEC which means it now has a view and a voting voice in decisionmaking in this influential continental community.

Second, the visit is taking place at a time when Spain is under increasing European and U.S. pressures to recognize Israel and the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories. In these circumstances Spain is in need of encouragement and support by its friends, foremost among which figure the Kingdom's leadership, government, and people so it will continue with its political line of opposing Israeli policy and supporting the just Arab demands and legitimate Palestinian rights.

The strong bilateral Saudi-Spanish friendship and the mutual benefits within the framework of this friendship will play a constructive role in furthering the rapprochement of views and consolidating the political agreement that there will be no just and comprehensive solution for the Middle East problem without total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and Israeli recognition of the Palestinian people's rights in full, including their right to establish an independent state.

May God preserve our beloved king and leader and preserve his loyal crown prince and may he grant us success in serving the interest of our country and our Arab and Islamic nation.

Crown Prince Concludes Visit to Spain

For reportage on the visit to Spain of Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, including his talks with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and various officials, see the Spain section of the 5 July Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

UAE**Dubai to Deport Iranians for Illegal Entry**

GF081100 Dubai *KHALEEJ TIMES* in English 8 Jul 84 p 3

[By staff reporter]

[Text] The Dubai Criminal Court yesterday sentenced four sailors, Muhammad Husayn, Salah Mirzah Salah, Ysuf Muhammad Salah, and 'Abd al-Rahman, to one-month jail each, to be followed by deportation, for trying to smuggle 31 Iranians into the country. The court also ordered the confiscation of the launch they had used in their illegal operation.

Twenty-five of the 31 illegal immigrants were jailed for two weeks each. They will be deported on completion of the term. The remaining six who are juveniles were ordered deported forthwith.

According to the prosecution, the defendants were arrested on July 1 while they were trying to disembark on the beach near Hyatt Regency in Dubai.

President To Visit Turkey, Tunisia in August

GF081135 Manama *WAKH* in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Jul (WAKH) — It was announced here today UAE President His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan will make official visits to Turkey and Tunisia in the first half of August. It was reported that during the visits, he will hold talks with leaders in the two countries on the latest Middle East developments and current Arab and international situations, as well as on strengthening the UAE's relations with Turkey and Tunisia.

The Abu Dhabi-based newspaper reported today that Sa'id ad-Darmaki, chief of the Protocol Department, will visit Turkey and Tunisia in the next few days to prepare for these visits.

Ash-Shariqah Official Visits Abu Musa Island

GF061404 Ash-Shariqah *AL-KHALIJ* in Arabic 6 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Shaykh Faysal ibn Khalid al-Qasimi, chief of the Amiri Court in Ash-Shariqah, made one of his regular inspection visits to Abu Musa Island yesterday. During the visit he was briefed on the situation of the residents of the island. He also inspected the electricity plant, the water desalinization plant, and the hospital. He was also apprised on the requirements of these plants that need to be met.

PDRY**Chairman Meets Ethiopian Education Minister**

GF080610 Aden *Domestic Service* in Arabic 0330 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in his office yesterday Comrade Billilign Mandefro, member of the COPWE and Ethiopian minister of education and fine arts, and the accompanying delegation. He conveyed to him a verbal message from Mengistu Haile-Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and COPWE chairman.

During the meeting, the brother secretary general listened to a detailed report on Ethiopia's experience in its illiteracy eradication campaign. He also acquainted himself with the progressive education program in Ethiopia. The two sides also exchanged views on a number of issues which concern the two friendly countries and the development of coordination and cooperation between the PDRY and Ethiopia in education, culture, and other fields.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad expressed full satisfaction over the progress and development of relations of cooperation and friendship existing between our country and Ethiopia. He emphasized common goals and objectives which link the PDRY with the Ethiopian revolution and bind the two countries. He reiterated that the solid and strong friendship between the two countries and parties will continue and be strengthened to serve the objectives of the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionism.

Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Ambassador

GF071921 Aden *ANA* in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Aden, 7 Jul (ANA) — Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, received at his office today Hasan Aminian, Iranian ambassador in Aden. They discussed relations between the two friendly countries and the means of bolstering them.

YAR**President Opens Oil Extraction Project**

GF081835 San'a' *Domestic Service* in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, paid an inspection visit to Marit Province this morning. While there he inaugurated one of the most important development projects in our country, the third experimental stage to test the first oil production well in the Marit area.

Following that, the brother president leader and secretary general went to the administration headquarters where he heard an explanation from Ben Eduard, director of the project, on the course of drilling operations and results of the test which clarified that the initial production tests which were carried out on this well proved the average daily production from the tested layers reaches 7,300 barrels of crude oil per day with a condensation of 39.5 percent in addition to natural gas. He stated the tests are underway to assess petroleum production capacity from other layers.

AL-AKHBAR Attacks Israeli 'Piracy'*PM061013 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 4 Jul 84 p 12*

[Muhammad Mustafa Ghunaym article: "An Arm That Must Be Cut Off"]

[Excerpts] We thought the era of piracy on the high seas had gone forever inasmuch as the 18th and 19th century pirates had disappeared and incidents of raids and attacks on ships in international waters had ceased except in movies.

However, Israel wanted to shatter the illusion of safety and security of maritime routes in which the contemporary world has been living and to prove the era of piracy still exists and has been revived by new pirates who regard every passenger ship booty which they have the right to seize under the very eyes of the world. Indeed this world, which thought it had gotten rid of this disease that contaminated the seas, was not surprised or astonished by the reappearance of the disease thanks to a state still able to find those who allege it is the cradle of democracy in the Middle East. Not one single voice of denunciation or protest was raised against the Israeli Navy's attack on the Lebanon-bound Cypriot passenger ship in international waters and the detention of a number of its passengers in blatant defiance of all international laws and custom.

If credit for reviving traditional methods of piracy which the world has forgotten centuries ago goes to Israel, it also has the credit for lending an official character to this kind of international crime. Israel thereby becomes the first state in the contemporary age to turn the defunct art of piracy into action taken by a government that has joined the world community and became a member of international organizations whose task is to uphold peace and security and the rights of all countries and even everything that belongs to mankind.

There is no doubt the suspicious silence with which the world received the news of the crime of international piracy which Israel committed will strongly encourage it to continue to resort to the method it has decided to follow and which it will probably improve and develop so it becomes a general rule to be followed in all the world seas as long as such action does not meet with international condemnation. We doubt very much any country other than Israel, the pampered child of the United States, would commit such an action.

The revival of piracy in the last years of the 20th century is not the only innovation Tel Aviv is proud of in its quest to revive some of the methods which the world has forgotten hundreds and even thousands of years ago. The credit goes to it for the revival of the law of the jungle, the rule of might, and the usurpation of property which man exercised before laws came into being. Israel has shown great skill in preserving this ancient heritage, and so we have seen a practical implementation of what Stone Age man and prehistoric tribes used to do. The Israelis call this the long-arm policy that recognizes no international borders or laws when it decides to commit a crime anywhere.

We had thought that the 10 Ramadan [October] War had cut off Israel's long arm, yet it appears this vicious octopus has grown new arms it wants to extend to many places. It is the duty of the

world community, which Israel claims to be a member of, to amputate these long arms to preserve the world and its stability and so everybody will realize they are all equal in international law and the conventions that condemn all actions and methods of this state.

If the Arab world, the prime victim of Israel's wantonness and piracy today, is unable to cut off this evil arm, all the world countries are called upon to take firm action so international laws will regain their respect and power. Those who blatantly and impudently violate these laws — as the state which alleges it was established in accordance with a UN resolution and yet tramples underfoot all UN resolutions is doing — should be punished.

I am not so naive as to address such an appeal to the United States, especially these days when presidential candidates are competing with one another to please the Tel Aviv rulers through promises, pledges, and increased aid and even by blessing every crime they commit. However, I appeal to all conscientious people throughout the world to work together to cut off this criminal arm before it commits more evil.

Envoy To Tel Aviv Back For 'Consultations'*NC071756 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1705 GMT 7 Jul 84*

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — Minister Plenipotentiary Muhammad Basyuni, Egypt's charge d'affairs in Tel Aviv, arrived in Cairo today for consultations with Foreign Ministry officials.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE Interviews Ghali on Israel*LD090836 Warsaw PAP in English 1406 GMT 6 Jul 84*

[Text] Warsaw, July 6 — "I think the relations between Poland and Egypt are perfect," Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali told the Polish Catholic Daily *SLOWO POWSZECHNE* today.

"We cooperate in the field of economy and culture. We believe, that an exchange of opinions can bring further improvement to these relations. As a state involved in the Nonaligned Movement, we want to maintain good relations with both the capitalist and socialist countries. Therefore, our desire is to intensify our contacts with the European socialist states."

Minister Ghali next pointed to the Palestinian issue as "the priority concern for Egypt's foreign policy towards the Middle East because it is a problem of the existence of a state, unlike many other conflicts in the region. The situation of Palestinians on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip keeps deteriorating rapidly. The realization of the peace process, based on the U.N. Security Council Resolution No 242, may turn out impossible unless definite steps are taken."

Further, Egyptian minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali said "The Israeli Government attempts to destroy all Palestinian institutions operating in those areas and allowing the Palestinians to preserve their national identity."

"We attach great significance to the relations with the PLO" and "we have no objections about the idea of an international conference involving the superpowers to deal with the conflict."

While speaking of the Egypt-Israel relations, Minister Ghali said: "There are no cordial ties between the two countries, but some relations do exist. We are ready to improve our relations with the Arab world but not at the expense of our obligations stipulated by the Israel-Egypt peace treaty."

"Egypt will gladly welcome a change in the Arab states' stance towards our country, or moving the Arab League headquarters from Tunis to Cairo but we are going to accept no preconditions," concluded Dr Ghali.

Ghali Returns to Cairo, Makes Statement

NC062057 Cairo MENA in English 2025 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, July 6 (MENA) — State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali returned here tonight from Geneva following a week-long visit during which he attended the conference on disarmament and the meetings of the UN International Law Committee.

In an arrival statement, Dr. Ghali said that he is carrying a message from UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to President Husni Mubarak on issues of concern to the Middle East, adding that he reviewed with Perez de Cuellar the efforts for achieving peace in the region.

Referring to Egypt's speech before the disarmament conference, Dr. Ghali said that it dealt with Egypt's strategy on disarmament in its capacity as a non-aligned country and as a member in the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Speaking on the meetings of the UN International Law Committee, the state minister for foreign affairs said that he took part in the session concerned with the international rivers, adding that Egypt pointed out its policy towards the international rivers as well as the importance of stepping up relations among the countries of the river basins with a view to setting up projects of concern to those countries.

Omani Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC080909 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0845 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 8 Jul (MENA) — Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, the Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in Cairo this morning on a 1-day private visit. He stated on arrival that the Sultanate of Oman supports and welcomes every positive action to help end the Iraqi-Iranian war. He said his country's stand on the issue is one of support for the stands of the GCC countries.

'Ali, Omani Minister Meet

NC082046 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, acting prime minister and foreign minister, tonight met with Yusuf al-'Alawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, who arrived in Cairo this morning. They reviewed the latest developments in the Gulf in light of the current tension there due to the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war. They also reviewed international efforts aimed at stopping the Gulf war and contacts held by Egypt in this respect.

Omani Minister Departs

NC090947 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0925 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 Jul (MENA) — Yusuf al-'Alawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs, left Cairo this morning on his way to London at the end of a 1-day visit to Cairo. During the visit he met with Acting Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali. During the meeting they reviewed the situation in the Gulf region, particularly the Iraqi-Iranian war and efforts being exerted to bring this war to an end.

Foreign Ministry Names Ambassadors to Cairo, Moscow

NC071157 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today released a statement which says the governments of Egypt and the Soviet Union have agreed to exchange ambassadors to start work in the capitals of both countries. The Foreign Ministry has received approval by the Soviet Union on the nomination of Ambassador Salah Basyuni as Egyptian ambassador to Moscow. Egypt has approved the nomination of Aleksandr Belonogov as Soviet ambassador to Cairo.

AL-AKHBAR Views Relations Resumption

NC080538 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 8 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In today's editorial, the newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* comments on the exchange of ambassadors between Cairo and Moscow. The editorial says the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and the Soviet Union confirms Egypt's declared position on the need for Egypt to have relations with all powers. It also confirms the independence of Egyptian decisionmaking. The Egyptian Foreign Ministry's announcement declared the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union will not be at the expense of any other country.

AL-AKHBAR stresses that the restoration of diplomatic relations between Cairo and Moscow is firm evidence of Egypt's adherence to its vanguard role in the Nonaligned Movement. The paper also points out that Egypt made this decision to assert its policy line of having good relations with all countries in the interest of world security and peace.

The paper adds that this decision ushers in a new phase in relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union with the understanding that these are relations between equals and relations between friends, not allies; relations in which one state does not interfere in the affairs of the other.

AL-AKHBAR concludes its editorial by stressing that this Egyptian decision, coming after a 3-year period of stagnation, is not surprising when one considers recent Egyptian policy. This policy calls for adopting a balanced position between the two superpowers to serve the interests of Egypt and the region.

Nomination of Ambassador to Bulgaria Reported

NC080620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — The Cairo paper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* reports in Sunday's edition Egypt has nominated Ambassador 'Adil Khayr ad-Din as ambassador to Bulgaria. The move comes within the context of restoration of severed diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Energy Minister Meets With SFRY's Markovic

NC071307 Cairo MENA in English 1245 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 July (MENA) — Minister of Electricity and Energy Mahir Abaza conferred here today with member of the Yugoslav Presidency D. Markovic on ways and means of boosting cooperation between Egypt and Yugoslavia in the fields of energy and electricity. Markovic, who is also the prime minister of the Republic of Croatia and in charge of energy affairs in the federal government arrived here yesterday for several days on an official visit.

During today's meeting, the two officials also reviewed projects to which Yugoslavia can contribute, particularly transformer stations and power transmission and distribution lines. The possibility of obtaining soft loans from Yugoslavia to carry out several 5-Year Plan energy projects was also explored. Following the meeting, Abaza said the Yugoslav side had shown interest in participating in such projects.

Mitterrand To Pay Visit to Cairo Next Week

NC061215 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpt] French President Francois Mitterrand will go to Jordan next Monday on a 3-day visit to be followed by a brief visit to Cairo during which he will hold consultations with President Husni Mubarak.

The talks between Presidents Mubarak and Mitterrand are expected to concentrate on the Franco-Egyptian peace initiative aimed at solving the Middle East problem, which calls for reciprocal recognition between Israel and the PLO. An evaluation will also be made of the opportunities for reactivating the peace process in light of the forthcoming Israeli elections.

News Conference Planned

NC071750 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1720 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — MENA has learned President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and French President Francois Mitterrand will hold a separate meeting during the French president's visit to Egypt on Wednesday. President Mubarak will host a luncheon in President Mitterrand's honor. The two presidents will then hold a news conference to be attended by local and world journalists.

It is recalled that the French president will be accompanied by a political and information delegation.

Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah Visits France

For AFP and MENA reportage on the visit of Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah including his talks with French Defense Minister Charles Hernu, see the France section of the 3 July Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Ugandan Defense Minister Arrives in Cairo

NC080603 Cairo MENA in English 2217 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, July 7 (MENA) — Ugandan Vice-President and Defence Minister Paulo Muwanga arrived here from Rome tonight for a few days' visit. He was greeted at the airport by Staff Major-General 'Umar Hammad, Central Zone commander, and the Ugandan ambassador to Egypt. Muwanga had been on a visit to Europe for medical treatment.

Kampuchea's Prince Sihanouk To Visit

NC081502 Cairo MENA in English 1448 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, July 8 (MENA) — Prince N. Sihanouk is due here on July 27 for a two-day visit to Egypt within the context of a tour of Africa and the Middle East. Prince Sihanouk will hold talks with Egyptian officials on the situation in Kampuchea and the feasibility of reaching a peaceful settlement to the Kampuchean crisis, especially in light of the Vietnamese occupation of the country. Meanwhile, Egypt called during the various international forums for ending this occupation and granting the Kampuchean people the right to self determination.

NDP Envoy Leaves For Gulf Conference in Iraq

NC071929 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — Dr Muhammad Hasan az-Zayyat, chairman of the People's Assembly Committee on Culture and Information, left Cairo for Baghdad today to represent the NDP at the international popular conference which Iraqi President Saddam Husayn will open tomorrow. The conference will discuss the grave international repercussions of the Gulf war. 'Abd al-Mun'im as-Sawi, doyen of the African Journalists Association, has also left Cairo for the same purpose.

Representatives of various Egyptian parties as well as delegations from Egypt's labor unions will take part in this conference to last 3 days. Also participating in the conference, called by the Iraqi Government, are representatives of 300 parties from all over the world.

Gaza Sector 'Governor General' Appointed

NC080612 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2140 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — Major General Yahya Mahmud al-'Aqabi has been appointed governor general of the Gaza Sector to succeed Major General 'Adil Muhammad Mahmud. The above report will appear in *AL-AKHBAR*'s Sunday edition.

AL-JUMHURIYAH on Installation of New Government

NC062145 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2120 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA) — In its issue to be published tomorrow, Saturday, the newspaper *AL-JUMHURIYAH* says acting Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali is now busy putting final touches to the formation of his new government. The paper says the prime minister and the members of the government will take the constitutional oath before President Husni Mubarak on Tuesday at Al-Qubbah Palace.

The paper points out Kamal Hasan 'Ali will devote himself to the task of prime minister in the new Cabinet formation. It indicates that the new changes will involve a number of ministries so as to conform with the tasks to be assigned to the government in the coming phase and, within this context, some ministries might be abolished and others divided.

On the other hand, the newspaper *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* on Saturday said Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egypt's former delegate at the United Nations, is the most prominent candidate for the post of foreign minister which will become vacant with the assumption of Kamal Hasan 'Ali to the post of prime minister.

MAY on New Cabinet

NC090737 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 8 Jul (MENA) — In its Monday edition, the newspaper *MAY* says consultations for the formation of the new Cabinet will start at the beginning of next week and end during the middle of the week. The paper stresses the formation of the Cabinet will be complete, well-studied, and final so the Cabinet

will be able to start its work immediately. The Cabinet is not expected to take the constitutional oath with President Husni Mubarak for 10 days, the paper adds.

The paper says that the present Cabinet is due to hold its last meeting on 9 July to submit its resignation. Afterward, President Mubarak will receive Kamal Hasan 'Ali, acting prime minister, and charge him with forming the new Cabinet.

The paper underlines that all speculations published recently about the new structure of the Cabinet are groundless and that reports about another Cabinet reshuffle after the summer or in October are unfounded. It also stresses the Cabinet reshuffle is unrelated to the motion of governors and the reassignment of governors takes place according to need and independelty from the Cabinet formation.

Two Oilwells Discovered in Suez Gulf

NC070744 Cairo MENA in English 0725 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Cairo, 7 Jul (MENA) — Petrobel Oil Company struck oil in two deviation wells it drilled off the Abu Rudays coast which were producing 3000 barrels of 29 degrees API gravity oil, the papers say. The wells, located around a man-made island the company built to serve oil fields in the area, confirmed early geological survey forecasts that the area had promising prospects, the papers added.

Saudi Ferry Runs Aground in Sinai

NC062019 Cairo MENA in English 1923 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Suez, July 6 (MENA) — The Saudi ferry-boat *Saudi Moon I* went aground today off the island of Tiran opposite Sharm ash-Shaykh, at the southern tip of Sinai, on its way from Suez to Aqaba.

The boat sent an SOS to Suez where the authorities asked the Jordanian ferry-boat *Farah*, which was at anchor in Suez port, to proceed to the stricken ship.

The *Farah* proceeded to the *Saudi Moon I* and took over the five hundred passengers from the stricken ferry-boat onto its decks.

Egyptian Navy vessels at Sharm ash-Shaykh area are trying to refloat the Saudi boat with two tug-boats, after which the Saudi boat would be pulled to Suez for repairs.

Armed Forces Communiques on Recent Operations**No 1,518***JN061538 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Jul 84*

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA) — A military communique issued here today said that Iraqi forward units pounded Iranian forces' positions east of Basra, killing and wounding many and destroying three weapon emplacements, one infantry position, and one observation post.

Communique No 1,518 issued by the Armed Forces General Command said that an Iraqi forward unit shelled several enemy positions and equipment in the central sector of the battlefield, destroying two enemy positions whose occupants were either killed or wounded, and one hardware stockpile.

The communique added that one infantry position and one weapon emplacement were destroyed in the northern sector, and one hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Maysan sector. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,518 issued by the Armed Forces General Command. In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our intrepid Armed Forces' units continue their triumphant activities in the sectors of operations against the forces of the rancorous Iranian enemy. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units pounded enemy positions and assembly points opposite their positions east of Basra with all types of weapons, killing or wounding many, and destroying three weapon emplacements, one infantry position, and one observation post.
2. One of our forward units shelled several enemy positions and equipment in the central sector of the battlefield, destroying two infantry positions whose occupants were either killed or wounded, and one hardware stockpile.
3. One infantry position and one weapon emplacement were destroyed in the northern sector of the battlefield.
4. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 July 1984

No 1,519*JN071620 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jul 84*

[Communique No 1,519 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 July 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces have continued their operations against the Khomeyniite enemy forces of aggression. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units pounded an enemy 106 mm gun and a hardware stockpile opposite their positions in the central sector

of the front, destroying them and setting them on fire.

2. Using various weapons, one of our forward units pounded an enemy infantry position opposite its positions in the Maysan sector, destroying the position and killing those manning it.

3. New groups of Iranian soldiers and civilians who had escaped from Khomeyni's inferno and the oppression of his criminal henchmen sought refuge with one of our forward units in the northern sector of the front. They were all safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 July 1984

No 1,520*JN081642 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jul 84*

[Communique No 1,520 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 July 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The brave sons of Iraq are continuing their valiant activities against the forces of the spiteful and wicked Iranian regime. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units opened artillery fire on two enemy vehicles loaded with personnel which were opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield. It managed to destroy them, killing or wounding 15 elements. Elsewhere in the same sector, three enemy infantry positions and one hardware stockpile were destroyed.
2. One of our forward units engaged enemy weapons emplacements opposite its positions in the operational area east of Basra, destroying two positions and inflicting casualties on their occupants.
3. One hardware stockpile was destroyed in the central sector of the battlefield.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 July 1984.

Air Force Commander Interviewed on Khark Bombing*JN071200 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 7 Jul 84*

[Text] Staff Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, met with several Air Force cadres, headed by the Air Force commander. The president praised the distinguished role of the Air Force, and stressed that preserving high spirits and full superiority over the enemy comes not only from maintaining the fighters' general combat spirit, but also from giving attention to training in parallel with the combat missions. He asked everyone to convey his greetings to the brave hawks of the air and to all personnel in the heroic Air Force.

Following the meeting, an INA correspondent met with the Air Force commander, a lieutenant general, and asked him several

questions. The most important of these are the following:

Lieutenant general, we have learned that the Air Force has hit and suspended work at one loading jetty at Khark Island. Why do you not continue to destroy the island's jetties, as this will deprive Iran of exporting its oil, instead of chasing tankers that are loaded with oil from there?

Air Force commander: What is important is to deprive Iran of exporting its oil. This is now the case to a large extent. Is this not enough for them?

INA: But this method has not prevented Iran from exporting some of its oil. If you had destroyed Khark's jetties and loading installations, Iran would have been completely prevented from exporting its oil for a long time.

Air Force commander: In any case, you know that the mind and eye of weapons, including the Air Force, are political ideology and decision. [sentence as heard] In other words, weapons are the striking arm of political ideology and decision. Because this is so, we use weapons to the extent and direction decided by the leadership. The leadership decided that we should strike only one jetty. This decision might be meant only for a warning. However, I have not asked the political leadership, and I have no right to ask. Nevertheless, in all cases we possess the ability to destroy the loading installations and jetties at Khark Island. Our fighters are highly prepared to implement this whenever we are ordered to do so.

INA: From my viewpoint as an Iraqi citizen, I think that destroying Khark Island's loading installations and jetties is more useful than imposing a blockade on them from outside. If this takes place, it will expedite an end to the war.

Air Force commander: In any case, and regardless of your viewpoint or mine, the leadership's decision is more solid, because it is based on a comprehensive perspective of the subject and depends on elements that we may not fully see. Nevertheless, the Iranians destroyed our loading installations and jetties overlooking the Arab Gulf. Destroying their installations and oil loading jetties might be justified so that we would both begin from an equal position in the Gulf once the war is over.

International Conference on Gulf War To Meet

JN071326 Baghdad INA in English 1300 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, July 7, INA — An international conference on the dangerous effects of the Iraq-Iran war on world peace and security starts here tomorrow. Some 850 delegates from all over the world have gathered here to attend the 3-day conference which will tackle effects of the war following the continued refusal of the Iranian regime to all efforts aimed at reaching a peaceful solution. The gathering is expected to voice the world community resolve to end the conflict peacefully. Delegates taking part in the Baghdad gathering are expected to discuss political, economic and military consequences of the war as well as its dangers on the region and the entire world.

'Aziz Addresses Conference

JN081452 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Under the patronage of President Saddam Husayn, the international conference on the dangerous effects the Gulf war has on world security and peace began in the Palace of Conferences this morning. The conference will last 3 days.

President Saddam Husayn appointed Comrade Tariq 'Aziz, Ba'th Party National Command member and official in charge of the Ba'th Party's Foreign Relations Office, to open the conference. Figures representing the political, parliamentary, information, economic, cultural, and social sectors of all the continents in the world are attending the conference, as are representatives of the Iranian opposition forces, and delegates representing various world parties, popular and professional organizations, and trade unions throughout the world.

Comrade Tariq 'Aziz, President Saddam Husayn's representative and Ba'th Party National Command member, delivered a speech in which he stressed the importance of convening the conference in these critical circumstances. He said: The importance allotted to the war is a positive manifestation, and the attention that parties, organizations, and political figures throughout the world are devoting to this war — as shown by this conference — is a very healthy sign, one which will heighten the governments' attention and place the war in the sound perspective linked to human values.

Tariq 'Aziz added: At the beginning of this war, it was considered to be merely a special dispute between two neighboring countries. When this war did not expand further, the world lost interest in it, and it became known as the forgotten war. This negative stand toward the war has had a very serious effect on its prolongation. This stand also constituted a serious manifestation of the current international situation, which leaves crises or disputes without any effective solutions. They then become complicated and deep-rooted, heralding momentous threats that will harm many others who are outside the direct circle of these crises or disputes.

President Saddam Husayn's representative said that the problem this region has been facing in recent years has been the assumption of power of a new Iranian regime which has seized the right to freely interfere in the domestic affairs of the countries in the region. This regime considers this interference, under the slogan of exporting the revolution, as one of its basic tasks — one which overrides even its domestic tasks.

Tariq 'Aziz said: After the Iranian regime failed to achieve these objectives through sabotage and media campaigns, it resorted to direct military aggression. Thus, the armed conflict began on 4 September 1980, when the Iranian regime started to shell Iraqi border cities and massed large military forces on the borders in order to pave the way for invading Iraq and fulfilling these objectives. It was only natural for Iraq to respond to this aggression with all the means it possessed and in the manner it saw fit, in order to protect Iraq's security and sovereignty.

Iraq has agreed from the beginning on the sound and necessary principle of not resorting to force in settling disputes, and has agreed both on the need to use negotiations to settle these disputes and on the need to use international law to decide them. However, the Iranian regime rejected this resolution as well as all UN Security Council resolutions and subsequent calls for establishing peace. The Iranian regime rejected these resolutions in whole and in part, and not because it objected to their contents.

Tariq 'Aziz said that when the question of the war and its causes are discussed, one must necessarily take into consideration the fact that there is an essential difference between the two parties' stands. One stand is based on peacefully settling the dispute under the auspices of international organizations, and on not using weapons except when forced to do so. The other stand — which from the beginning did not believe in a peaceful settlement of the dispute — does not believe in the international organizations' jurisdiction and views using weapons as the only means of settling the dispute. In addition to this, the Iranian regime has also demonstrated that it is responsible for expanding the fighting to include other countries in the region. When Iraq exercised its natural right to strike at vessels either heading for or leaving Iranian ports in the area proclaimed a war operations zone — after the Iranian regime had closed Iraqi ports by force, and had deprived Iraq of its natural right to use these ports and to exercise its right to free navigation in the Gulf — The Iranian regime did not agree to resort to international law and international legitimacy as expressed in UN Security Council Resolution No 540 issued on 31 October 1983. Iran rejected it immediately after it was issued. Not content with this, the Iranian regime carried out aggressions against vessels belonging to countries which are not parties to the armed dispute, in a blatant attempt at blackmail and threats in order to expand the dispute in the region.

The president's representative said: We think that a number of international circles have adopted the wrong course in dealing with this war. The Iranian regime's nature has been clear from the beginning. By this nature, we do not mean its internal options, because that is an Iranian internal matter of no concern to us. We mean that regime's understanding of international relations and law. It is a regime which, in this modern era, rejects the norms of international relations, which are based on respect of sovereignty, good-neighborliness, and noninterference in the internal affairs of others. It is a regime which insists on ignoring the principles of international law based on respecting signed agreements and solving problems through negotiations.

The Iranian regime's insistence on using arms, equipment, and technical military aid, as well as the widespread, selfishly motivated commercial cooperation with the [Israeli] regime in order to achieve short-term commercial gains, have enabled this regime to continue this course. This reminds us of Israel's ability to continue its expansion and aggression, and its rejection of international organizations' resolutions for unconditional withdrawal from the occupied territories. The Israeli regime is able to continue this policy as long as Israel receives material and military aid, and as long as it possesses the political cover.

Therefore, the existing war is not outside the international community's will. If the international community sincerely and seriously decides to end this war, it will be able to do so — by

depriving the side which insists on continuing the war and insists on ignoring both the foundations of modern international relations and the principles of international law. This is how it is able to continue with this rash and abnormal policy.

The President's representative concluded his speech by saying: This is why there is a need for international parties, organizations, societies, and personalities to play a role. It is not enough for us to make a call for peace that will disappear into the air a few days later. All forces that believe in peace, in sound international relations, and in the need to bring about security and stability both in this region and in the world must take effective steps to make peace possible. They must play a prominent role to affect the governments' position — ways that will make those governments adhere to the correct policies for achieving this noble objective. I stress that Iraq, which has always and under all kinds of conditions cooperated with international organizations and with all sectors of international public opinion in order to achieve peace, security, and stability in this region, will always be ready to cooperate again, and to seek any serious opportunity for reaching a just, honorable, and lasting peace.

Comrade S'ad Qasim Hammudi, director of the Foreign Relations Office in the National Command of the party and chairman of the conference's higher preparatory committee, delivered a speech during which he reviewed the history of Iraq-Iran relations and the aggressive nature of Khomeyni's regime which caused it to declare its war against Iraq. He said: Iraq has adhered to its position of calling for the best of relations between the two neighboring countries, on the basis of mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. He pointed out that Iraq, which has decided to call for this international peaceful manifestation and has been honored by your effective participation in its sessions, hopes that your voices both inside and outside the conference will represent a unified position in order to condemn the war and reveal the dangers of its continuation on the military, economic, civilization, and human levels. We also hope that you will demand a quick end to the war, stressing the dominance of the principle of peace without any conditions or obstacles.

The opening ceremony was attended by Comrade Shibli al-'Aysami, assistant secretary general of the Ba'th Party; a number of members of the Regional and National Command of the party; Na'im Haddad, speaker of the National Assembly; a number of RCC members; the ministers; the directors and members of the offices in the party's Regional Command; secretaries and members of party branches; presidents of vocational popular unions and organizations in the country; heads of diplomatic missions of Arab and friendly countries represented in Baghdad; and presidents of Arab organizations and unions which have made Baghdad their headquarters.

Tariq 'Aziz Warns Iran

JN081633 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, has emphasized that Iran will sustain very heavy losses if its rulers decide to undertake a new military adventure against Iraq.

Speaking to some journalists and correspondents who are attending the international conference which opened in Baghdad today on the serious effects of the Gulf war on world security and peace, 'Aziz said that it will be very difficult for the Iranian regime to conceal its losses or to play down the negative and serious effects the losses have on its internal conditions.

He added: This regime is aware of the outcome of its new adventure; this is one of the main reasons it is very hesitant to embark on it. According to our military and political calculations, any adventure on which this regime embarks will be crushed.

Tariq 'Aziz stressed that Iran prefers the military option in its relations with Iraq and the Gulf Arab states because of its expansionist ambitions and secret grudges against the Arab nation. He said: We are confident that no matter how long the war drags on, the Iranian leadership will discover that its dreams are sheer mirage and that it will not be able to change the equation that exists between it and Iraq.

Asked about the implementation of the collective Arab defense pact — since Iraq is a prominent Arab League member — the Iraqi foreign minister said: This question must be directed to 21 Arab countries.

He added: We called for an emergency meeting of the Arab foreign ministers in Baghdad last March so that the Arab group could adopt an appropriate resolution in accordance with the Arab League Charter and the collective Arab defense agreements. A relatively appropriate resolution was issued, because matters in the political sphere are relative.

Concluding, he pointed out that many personalities, parties, and societies from various parts of the world have come to Baghdad in order to make a strong call for peace, because millions of people in the world share the Iraqis' feelings about and desire for the establishment of a just and honorable peace.

Ramadan Receives Egyptians

JN081313 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and deputy prime minister, received yesterday evening the Egyptian National Party delegation led by Sayyid Muhammad 'Abdallah. The delegation is currently visiting Iraq to participate in the meetings of the international conference on the serious impact of the Arab Gulf war on world peace and security. During the meeting the two sides reviewed the relations between the two fraternal countries and ways of developing these relations to serve the Arab nation.

'Abdallah affirmed the stand of the sons of Arab Egypt in support of Iraq against the Iranian regime's aggression. He valued Iraq's peace initiatives to end the conflict with Iran and establish just peace in the region.

Yesterday evening Deputy Prime Minister Ramadan also received the Egyptian Wafd Party delegation, which is currently visiting Iraq to participate in the meetings of the international

conference on the serious impact of the Arab Gulf war on world peace and security. The delegation members expressed support for Iraq in its defense struggle against the expansionist, covetous Iranian regime. They also expressed pleasure at visiting Iraq and admiration for its building and development.

The Egyptian Wafd Party includes Dr 'Abd al-Hamid Hashish, Mrs 'Awatif Dali, and Sayf al-Ghazali, Egyptian People's Assembly member.

'Aziz Receives U.S. Congressional Delegation

JN081934 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, met here today with a U.S. congressional delegation led by (Kreim Pafferman).

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and ways to develop them. 'Aziz also presented a detailed explanation of developments in the war imposed on Iraq and the dangers of its continuation.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Muhammad Sa'id as-Sahhaf and the head of the U.S. Interests Section in Baghdad.

Oil Minister Leaves for Vienna OPEC Meetings

JN081200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) — Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad Taqi left for Vienna this morning at the head of a delegation to the 70th routine session of OPEC's ministerial conference, which will begin its meetings in Vienna on Tuesday.

Urges Iraqi for OPEC Post

JN081744 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Vienna, 8 Jul (INA) — Minister of Oil Qasim Ahmad Taqi arrived here today to head Iraq's delegation to 70th OPEC ministerial council scheduled to begin here tomorrow.

In a statement to INA, the oil minister said that Iraq adheres to its candidate to the post of OPEC secretary general, because he has the efficiency and qualifications required for this post. He indicated that Dr Ramzi Salman, chairman of the General Establishment for Marketing Oil, is known to OPEC's ministerial council. His election would conform with OPEC principles, which consider efficiency as the yardstick by which a candidate for this post is elected.

Asked about some member-states' request to amend the production quotas, the minister said that Iraq will demand an increase if this subject is presented for discussion. This is in keeping with its current exportation capability. The minister added: Iraq will emphasize its support for the current \$29 pricing structure, and for a reconsideration of the proportional differences in OPEC oil prices based on recent developments of the world oil market.

Concluding, the oil minister stressed that Iraq will support all efforts aimed at bolstering OPEC's unity and cohesion during the conference, as has been proven several times throughout the year by its adherence to the organization's resolutions, particularly those concerned with prices and production.

Oil Ministry Official Returns From Jordan

JN081914 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jul (INA) — 'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan 'Alwan, Iraqi oil ministry under secretary, returned here this evening at the end of a 3-day visit to Jordan.

In a statement to INA, 'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan 'Alwan said that during the visit he held talks and meetings with Jordanian officials on strengthening the relations of cooperation between the two fraternal countries in the oil spheres.

Iranian Shortage of Electric Power Reported

JN081423 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran — The Iranian authorities have admitted that there is a large shortage of electric power, especially in the western areas of Iran. In a statement broadcast by Tehran radio in Persian today, the Iranian Ministry of Energy called on the Iranians to minimize their electricity usage.

Kurds Release Two Hostages Held Since February

NC061846 Paris AFP in English 1814 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Ankara, July 6 (AFP) — Two technicians kidnapped in Iraq February by Kurdish separatists were released this week, the Swiss Embassy here said today.

Ario Riva (Italian) and Hans Kistler (Swiss) were held by the Democratic Party of Iraqi Kurdistan who released them near the Turkish border.

After crossing the border on their own, the technicians were brought here on Wednesday by Turkish guards and then flew to Switzerland.

They were held along with a West German and an Austrian kidnapped on June 15, as well as three Frenchmen held by the Kurdish separatists since December 10, 1983.

In his report to the Swiss Embassy, Mr Kistler said the Frenchmen had started several hunger strikes during their detention and had very bad relations with their Kurdish captors.

Dozens Said Killed in Baghdad Car Bomb Attack

NC070924 Paris AFP in English 0908 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Tehran, July 7 (AFP) — A pro-Iranian Iraqi group today claimed responsibility for a car bomb that, it said, exploded yesterday outside an Army recruitment centre in Baghdad and

left several dozen dead or wounded.

At the same time it warned that France, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait could expect similar attacks if they continued to support the Iraqi Government.

A spokesman for the Tehran-based Iraqi Islamic Amal Movement said the car contained 100 kgs (220 lbs) of high explosive, detonated by a timing device. The blast "left dozens dead and wounded" and set fire to part of the recruitment centre, in the Baghdad district of Az-Za'faraniyah, the spokesman said.

There have been no confirming reports from Baghdad.

The nine-year-old Iraqi Islamic Amal movement, which says it is not connected with the Lebanese Shi'ite Moslem Islamic Amal Movement, has claimed several anti-Iraqi attacks in recent years. It claimed this year an explosion on May 12 against the offices of Iraqi Airways in Nicosia, Cyprus and similar attacks in 1982 and 1980 against the Iraqi embassies in Paris and Rome. The organisation also claimed responsibility for suicide attacks last year in Baghdad against Iraqi Airways head offices, an Iraqi newspaper print room and the security police.

According to independent sources the toll from the latter attack was particularly heavy.

If confirmed, the latest attack by Iraq's pro-Iranian Shi'ite dissidents would appear to reflect a change of strategy announced on June 25 by Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Baqer Hakim, the spokesman here for the Supreme Council of the Iraqi Islamic revolution.

Last month, the council, at a session attended by Iranian President 'Ali Khamenei, announced that it was stepping up military operations inside Iraq.

The movement's spokesman today told AFP: "We warn the French Government and the other countries of the (Gulf) region, in particular Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, that their interests will be the target of operations by Iraqi combatants if they go on aiding Saddam," a reference to Iraqi President Saddam Husayn.

Ba'th Party Mourns Death of Tunisian Comrade

JN071633 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1546 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jul (INA) — The National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has mourned the death of martyr As-Sadiq ibn Ahmad 'Umar al-Hayshari an-Nahdi, one of the Tunisian Ba'th Party leaders, who was assassinated by forces plotting against the Arab nation's struggle.

In a statement of mourning, the Ba'th Party National Command said that the martyr was one of those Ba'thist strugglers willing with profound conviction and determination to let their blood and bodies be a bridge so that their Arab people and nation can cross to the unified socialist Arab future.

The Party's National Command highlighted the martyr's history of struggle. It said that he was a fighter against the attempts to

tarnish the Arab identity of his people and an undaunted struggler who helped expose the treasonous and agent regimes both in the eastern and western parts of the Arab homeland, particularly the Libyan and Syrian regimes.

Briefs

Outgoing Netherlands Ambassador — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim has received David Meinard, the Netherlands Ambassador in Baghdad, on the expiration of his term. During the meeting, they discussed the existing relations between the two countries and the means of bolstering them in the service of their people. The meeting was attended by the director of the RCC vice chairman's office and the chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Jul 84 JN]

Reportage on Mitterrand Visit to Jordan**Mitterrand Previews Tour**

*JN081907 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT
8 Jul 84*

[Text] French President Francois Mitterrand has said that his visit to Jordan, which will begin tomorrow, underscores the depth of close ties and mutual friendship existing between Jordan and France. He added that this visit will give him a chance to meet once again with His Majesty King Husayn, with whom he has relations of friendship and mutual respect, and to acquaint himself with the Jordanian people, to whom the French people harbor every appreciation and respect.

In an interview with Jordanian television, shown on the French newscast this evening, the French president added that his visit to Jordan will be an opportunity to acquaint himself personally with the problems of the region, and to try to understand these problems as they really are.

Asked about France's position on the subject of holding an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations in order to resolve the Middle East conflict, President Mitterrand said: France has always called for convening such a conference, provided that all parties directly concerned with this conflict, including the Palestinian people, participate in it. It is very difficult to ignore the Palestinians if we want to establish a lasting peace in the region. The French president said that the convening of such a conference is currently encountering several difficulties. However, he said, it is hoped that all will be able to overcome these difficulties, because the option of peace should ultimately outweigh the option of war.

Asked about France's stand toward the PLO, the French president stressed that his country's policy in this regard understands the role of the organization. However, he added, France always prefers the road of negotiations to that of war. It has always believed that wars will not solve the Middle East problems. Regarding France's stand toward UN Resolution No 242 on the Middle East conflict, the French president reiterated his country's support, considering it the basis for settling the region's conflict.

Regarding the situation in the Gulf region and his country's stand toward the developments of events there, President Mitterrand stressed that continuing the Iraq-Iran war threatens the stability of that vital part of the world. He added that France hopes that this war will end peacefully, with the mutual recognition of sovereignty and borders by each of the two warring states. The French president said that his country will act in solidarity with the Gulf Arab states if the Iraq-Iran war expands, because these states should not be victims of this war.

His Excellency French President Mitterrand and his wife will arrive in Amman tomorrow on a 3-day official visit to Jordan at the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur.

Further Comment

*JN082058 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
8 Jul 84*

[Text] Amman — His Excellency French President Francois Mitterrand has praised the good relations he and His Majesty King Husayn have, as well as the firm friendship between the Jordanian and French peoples, which is considered to be a result of the clarity of French policy toward the region. In an interview with Jordanian television shown on the French newscast this evening, the French president said: I am happy and proud to be the guest of His Majesty King Husayn and the friendly Jordanian people. He added: My visit was delayed by events that compelled me to visit a number of countries. I have been thinking about this visit since 1981.

The French president also pointed out that this visit will enable him to learn much about the situation in the region — which is considered to be one of the most troubled regions in the world — even though the visit does not imply any mediation efforts regarding the Middle East problem. He added that the visit is aimed at understanding the problem as it is. He also said that if France wants to express a practical and useful opinion, it should try to understand the facts as they really are. He added: This is a great opportunity to continue the dialogue begun with His Majesty King Husayn during his visit to Paris, concerning the role that France can play regarding the Middle East problem.

Regarding his readiness to meet with PLO Executive Committee Yasir 'Arafat, the French president said: France has adopted a reasonable policy toward the PLO, and we affirm that it must have an assured role in any efforts to solve the problem. He added: We have kept the PLO office in our country, and consequently we have maintained sound relations. He also explained that there is no agreement on a meeting with 'Arafat, at least for the time being, and that nobody knows what will happen in the future. His Excellency Mr Mitterrand also asserted that France still strongly supports Security Council Resolution No 242.

Regarding the developments in the Arab Gulf region, the French president said: I warmly hope that the war, which began 4 years ago, will end, and that its two parties will resort to negotiations and will recognize each other's sovereignty over their territories and international borders. He also pointed out that France maintains strong relations and arms deals with Iraq that began before the war and still exist. He also said: We are concerned about ending this war in a way that will retain the the independence and sovereignty of the countries of the region, because any expansion of that war means that it will overwhelm the region's countries. He added: In this case, France will be worried and, at the same time, will express solidarity with the Gulf countries.

Regarding the international conference on which Jordan, Syria, Egypt, and Lebanon have agreed, the French president said: Although the United States and Israel have opposed the idea of that conference, we support convening an international conference that can be successful, so that it can overcome all of the current problems. He continued: There are no signs of a ready-made international conference. In fact, there is an important side that does not want to hold negotiations with the Pal-

estinians, who should not be ignored if we want to reach peace. He added: I hope that this side will reconsider its position, because the option of peace should ultimately outweigh the option of war.

Information Minister on Visit

JN090708 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Jul 84 pp 1, 27

[Excerpt] Amman, AR-RA'Y—Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf and Industry, Trade, and Tourism Minister Dr Jawad al-'Anani have praised Jordanian-French relations and expressed hope that President Mitterrand's visit to Jordan, which begins today, will result in developing these relations in the various fields for the benefit of the two friendly peoples. In a statement to AR-RA'Y, Mrs Sharaf said: I hope that the visit will result in better and more comprehensive understanding of the Arab-Israeli conflict. She added that Jordan will reemphasize its stand calling for holding an international conference to achieve peace in the region based on UN Resolution 242. She reiterated that the visit is an important occasion to strengthen good Jordanian-French relations and will give the French president the chance to get closely acquainted with the region's problems and consequences and Jordan's achievements in all fields despite these problems.

Mrs Sharaf said: We believe that getting closely acquainted with the situation in the region will present an opportunity for President Mitterrand and French officials to understand deeply and more comprehensively the problems of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the aspects of the Palestine question. This understanding will have a significant effect on French policy toward the region, particularly since France plays an important role in the European group and has an independent role in world policy within the international efforts to attain a just, durable, and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, and to help the Palestinian people to regain their legitimate rights.

Arrives in Amman 9 Jul

JN091256 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Amman —His Excellency French President Francois Mitterrand and his wife arrived in Amman this afternoon on a 3-day official visit to Jordan at the invitation of His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur. His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur received the French leader and his wife at the airport. A 21-gun salute was fired for Jordan's great guest. His Highness Prince Hamzah and His Highness Prince Hashim, his majesty the king's sons, presented two bouquets of flowers to his excellency the French president and his wife.

The French president was also received by His Highness Prince Muhammad, his majesty the king's personal representative; Her Highness Princess Taghrid; His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn al-Husayn; the prime minister; the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; the court minister; his highness the chief chamberlain; the commander in chief of the Armed Forces; and the Jordanian ambassador in Paris and the French ambassador in Amman and their wives.

His Majesty King Husayn accompanied his excellency the French president to the dais, where the French and the Jordanian national anthems were played. The two leaders also inspected the honor guards and the Armed Forces' various ground, air, and naval weapons. His excellency then shook hands with the senate president, the ministers, the Amman mayor, the dean of the diplomatic mission, the heads of the EC diplomatic missions in Amman, and the senior civil and military officials.

His Majesty King Husayn and Her Majesty Queen Nur accompanied the great guest and his wife to the guest palace, passing through streets decorated with Jordanian and French flags and posters praising the close relations between the two countries.

The official talks between the two leaders will begin at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening. The talks will deal with bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest, foremost of which is the Middle East problem. A comprehensive program was prepared for Jordan's great guest and his wife to acquaint them with Jordan's cultural, historical, and tourist sites.

His excellency the French president is accompanied by a number of French officials, including Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations; Louis Mexandeau, minister delegate to the Ministry of Industry and Research for Post and Telecommunications; Jacques Attali, personal adviser to President Mitterrand; and a number of advisers.

Editorial Views Talks

JN091220 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Jul 84 pp 1, 27

[Editorial: "The Required French Role"]

[Text] The French president will begin his official visit to Jordan today. What characterizes this visit is that it takes place at a time when all the efforts to look for peace seem to have reached a deadlock. It also takes place at a time when U.S. attempts to act unilaterally with these efforts seem to have been a great and expected failure in light of the special U.S.-Zionist relationship and the U.S. rejection of achieving peace based on justice and concern about handling the core of the crisis — namely, the Palestine question.

While Jordan today welcomes King Husayn's guest —the guest of our people, who are concerned about achieving both their rights and the Arab nation's rights —it also welcomes the France that has played a courageous and just role since Charles de Gaulle's assumption of power —a role that raised U.S. hostility against it because this hostility is normally directed against defending rights, justice, and other noble values. If we add to this the role that France has played in founding and entrenching a unified and independent European stand toward world issues, we will realize that our welcoming of President Mitterrand is a true and real welcoming of France —the people and the state —that is qualified to found and entrench a unified, independent, and courageous European stand. Since the Middle East crisis has reached a deadlock and since there is what it seems to be an international unanimity considering the United States unqualified to look for just settlements unilaterally, the opportunity that Europe, particularly France, now has makes us hope

that the French president's visit to Jordan and talks with King Husayn will serve the issues of peace in the world and in our region in particular.

We believe that any French move toward peace must take into account that the Middle East crisis is the natural product of the current aggression against the Palestinian people and land and against all values of rightness, justice, and peace in this part of the world.

It is also the natural product of the unethical and inhuman alliance between the United States and world Zionism, a racist movement. We are confident that France in particular and Europe in general are well aware of its current and impending dangers in light of their bitter experiences with Nazism, fascism, and all the movements that are hostile to values and principles.

Awaiting the results of President Mitterrand's visit, it is our right and duty to affirm what the French people have always believed in — namely, that the causes of freedom and justice will not lose their battles and the stand of brave men and friends on the side of these causes is an expression of ethical, human, and principled loyalty to them.

'Arafat Visit, Activities in Amman Reported

JN080703 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Amman — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Amman early this morning on a short visit to Jordan, during which he will hold talks with His Majesty King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials.

He was received at Amman airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, and ministry Director of Protocol Tariq Madi. Also present were Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces; Brigadier 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, representative of the PLO's Executive Committee; Colonel Samir al-Khatib, director general of the PLO's military Department; Najib al-Ahmad, director of the commander in chief's office; the commander of the Palestine Liberation Army in Amman; and a number of senior civilian and military officials.

He is accompanied on this visit by his adviser Nabil 'Amr.

Meets With King Husayn

JN081224 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn today received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at An-Nadwah Palace. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, minister of court; Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; and Minister of Occupied Territories Shawkat Mahmud.

The meeting was attended on the Palestinian side by Khalil

al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces; Dr Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani, 'Abd ar-Rahman Ahmad, and Dr Hanna Nasir, PLO Executive Committee members; Rafiq an-Natshah, PLO representative to Saudi Arabia; and Brigadier 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee representative to Jordan.

The meeting included a working luncheon attended by the members of both sides.

Views Syrian, French Ties

JN081332 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1300 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] In Amman today, Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat expressed optimism over rapprochement between the Fatah movement and Syria. However, he did not elaborate on this subject. In another development, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] strongly criticized the Fatah dissidents, indicating that the Fatah movement has made many concessions so that the PNC can be convened.

Regarding relations between the PLO and France, the Palestinian leader said that France refused to host a UN conference on the Palestinian people's rights last year — a conference that was held in Geneva last September. He added that France has not upgraded the level of diplomatic representation with the PLO. He said that the meeting which was supposed to be held between him and President Francois Mitterrand was not held. He said: Ask President Francois Mitterrand the reason.

According to Amman reports, the Palestinian leader will leave Amman tonight before President Francois Mitterrand arrives in the Jordanian capital tomorrow on a 2-day official visit.

Opens Educational Conference

JN081612 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Amman, 8 Jul (PETRA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today opened the meetings of the 12th session of the Higher Palestinian Council for Education, Culture, and Science at the Jerusalem Hotel. 'Arafat praised the Council's meetings, because they show concern for maintaining the regular work of the Palestinian institutions which have been exposed to attempts aimed at stopping their work. He said that the meetings are significant because they are taking place amid difficulties and obstacles.

'Arafat expressed pleasure that a number of officials from the occupied territories' universities are attending the meetings of the higher council. He added that these universities represent the civilized touch our people's tribulation, determination, and insistence have created under the yoke of occupation. He said: We have decided to do our utmost to support these universities, to not obstruct their progress, and to not close their doors.

The PLO Executive Committee chairman added: I know that some universities are using tents because of financial difficulties and because of the Zionist enemy's practices against these uni-

versities. He said: Despite the PLO's financial problems, the universities in the occupied homeland are given priority so that they can continue their civilized role in our continuing battle against the Zionist enemy. 'Arafat called on the Higher Palestinian Council for Education, Culture, and Science to double its efforts in order to produce new means to help us continue our march and overcome the difficulties.

In his speech, Yasir 'Arafat touched on the attempts to liquidate the PLO through the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the siege of Tripoli. He also talked about his visit to Egypt, and the attempts aimed at obstructing the PNC meetings. He asked: Why doesn't the PNC hold its scheduled meeting?

'Arafat also touched on the Aden meetings. He said: All of the Palestinian parties are scheduled to meet in Aden the day after tomorrow in order to sign a political and organizational agreement which gives a realistic solution to the Palestinian crisis — by controlling the deviations from the PNC resolutions, by asserting the collegial leadership, and by holding a comprehensive dialogue in order to prepare for convening the 17th PNC session. He noted that Faruq Qaddumi's recent visit to Damascus was successful.

'Arafat talked about a number of issues related to the work of the Higher Council for Education, Culture, and Science. These issues included the open university, the efficacy and importance of which have been asserted by UNESCO. The Higher Council for Education, Culture, and Science continued its meeting in order to discuss the topics on the agenda.

'Arafat arrived in Amman early this morning on a short visit to Jordan. He will hold talks with His Majesty King Husayn and senior Jordanian officials.

Further Reportage

JN091058 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 9 Jul 84 pp 32, 27

[Excerpt] Amman, AR-RA'Y — The Higher Palestinian Council for Education, Culture, and Science has ended its 12th session, which was held in Amman on 7 and 8 July 1984 with the participation of a number of Palestinian officials in the fields of education and culture.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat attended yesterday's morning session and made a speech in which he talked about the situation in the Palestinian arena, particularly about the educational field.

At the end of its meetings, the council expressed its deep gratitude to Jordan for hosting the session and for the facilities rendered to it in order to bring about its success.

In his speech, 'Arafat described Faruq Qaddumi's meetings with Syrian officials as successful and important.

'Arafat added that despite the PLO's financial deficit, priority will be given to universities in the occupied homeland in order to enable them to pursue their cultural role. He said that holding the council's meetings proves the failure of attempts to hamper the Palestinian legitimacy and its institutions. He affirmed that

the Palestinian institutions continued performance of their duties will strengthen this legitimacy. He said: Our people's concern about education during the most difficult circumstances is a touch of civilization emanating from our faith in the fact that our battle with the Zionist enemy is a cultural, not a military one. Praise be to those generations who are fighting in this battle. The tents that housed our people in 1948 produced thousands of graduates. The Palestinian people are currently enjoying the highest educational percentage in the Third World.

'Arafat pointed out that during the battle of Beirut, he received an offer from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to halt the war with Iran and to send the Iraqi Army to Lebanon in order to defend the Palestinian revolution and brother Lebanese people.

'Arafat described the attempts to hamper Palestinian legitimacy as the uncivilized face of the Palestinian struggle, and said: If my visit to Cairo was a wrong action, I ask those who are trying to hinder the holding of the PNC session to explain their intentions. If I did wrong by visiting Cairo, why was I not taken to task and deposed from my post within the framework in which I was elected? He read out the text of a PLO Executive Committee decision from which it could be understood that the committee permitted holding contacts with the Egyptian officials in an attempt to rescue Egypt from the shackles of the Camp David accords.

'Arafat said that some parties attacked the revolution because of the political victory it achieved in the battles of Beirut and Tripoli. He reiterated that the failure of those who bet on ending the revolution has proved to the world once again that the revolution will continue until victory is achieved.

'Arafat ridiculed the U.S. intention to wipe out the revolution and said: During his meetings with U.S. officials in November last year, when the PLO was mentioned, Swedish Foreign Minister Olof Palme heard them ask him what organization he was talking about since it was being buried in Tripoli.

'Arafat said that he is going to ask the PLO Executive Committee to increase the representation percentage of Palestinian unions in the PNC because these unions alone are being elected directly by the Palestinian people's sectors.

Leaves Amman, Makes Statement

JN090632 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Amman last night after a short visit to Jordan, during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and senior officials.

Before leaving, 'Arafat made a statement in which he said: My meeting with His Majesty King Husayn was positive, taking place amidst sentiments of brotherhood, amity, and understanding on the various issues discussed. He added: We discussed the results of the Jordanian and Palestinian move on various levels, including the contacts conducted by both sides concerning the Palestinian question on the international level. It has been agreed to continue the joint efforts, and especially the

support of our people's position inside the occupied territories. Subjects concerning the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation which will visit a number of Arab countries to support the steadfastness of our people in the occupied territories were also discussed.

He was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Occupied Land Affairs Minister Shawkat Mahmud, and a number of senior Palestinian officials resident in Jordan.

An-Natshah on Relations With Jordan, Syria

JN070936 Amman SAWT ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 7 Jul 84 pp 1, 19

[Text] Amman, SAWT ASH-SHA'B — Rafiq an-Natshah, PLO representative in Saudi Arabia, arrived in Amman from Jidda yesterday afternoon.

In a statement to a SAWT ASH-SHA'B correspondent at the airport, An-Natshah said that he will hold talks with a number of brother Jordanian Government officials concerning the latest developments in the Palestine question on both the Arab and international levels. He added that the talks between the Jordan Government and the PLO are continuing. He reiterated that the continuation of these talks reflects the two sides' advanced relations. It also reflects our people's unity and cooperation in everything that yields benevolence both to our people and to the future of the Palestine question in general.

An-Natshah said: We highly value Jordanian-Palestinian relations; we are proud of them and work to continue and support them in a manner that serves our people's interests.

An-Natshah denied any lukewarmness in Jordanian-Palestinian relations, and said these relations are still normal and positive. He said that the Palestine question's political status in general is currently witnessing some lukewarmness because of the current international problems in which some Arab and Islamic countries have been involved. He reiterated these problems have shifted priorities away from the Palestine question at the current phase. He affirmed the desire of both the Jordanian Government and the PLO to strengthen their current relations, referring to the fact that nothing has happened to disturb these relations.

Answering a question about PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's decision to pension older cadres in both the Fatah and Palestine Liberation Army [PLA], An-Natshah said this decision comes as part of some arrangements to be made in the near future aimed at reforming the Fatah organs and the PLO cadres. He added these decisions are not made against any particular party, and are probably misunderstood by some. He said the decision to pension the older PLA cadres is aimed primarily at reforming, not harming such organs. He affirmed these measures are aimed at ensuring that the PLO's march continues with strength and vigor.

An-Natshah touched on PLO-Syrian relations, and said there will be positive news in the next few days about the development of relations between Fatah and the Syrian Government. He added: I hope these relations will return to normal to achieve

joint cooperation guaranteeing the interests of both the Palestinian people and their cause. He said among the positive phenomena concerning the development of the Fatah-Syrian relations is Faruq Qaddumi's official visit to Syria which hopefully will be followed by other Fatah officials' visits.

Arab Ministers Arrive for Economic Conference

JN071933 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Amman — The meetings of the 41st routine session of the Arab Economic Unity Council will begin in Amman tomorrow at the level of the economics and finance ministers of the member-states. The economics and finance ministers of Sudan, the UAE, Syria, the YAR, Iraq, and the PDRY arrived in Amman today to attend these meetings. The Jordanian delegation to the meetings will be headed by Dr Jawad al-'Anani, minister of industry, trade, and tourism.

A responsible source in the council's general secretariat has said that the session's agenda includes the discussion of the secretary general's report on the Arab economic situation and its indicators and inclinations in light of the council's experiences in the previous period. The source said that the agenda also includes a discussion of the special working team's report on streamlining the council's work procedures, as well as the topics that have been recommended by the preparatory committee concerning planning, coordination, trade, the Arab Common Market, and others related to administrative issues.

Council Session Begins

JN081546 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Amman — Meetings of the 41st routine session of the Arab Economic Unity Council began in Amman today on the economics and finance ministers level of the Arab member-states. The session opened with a speech by Sayf al-Jarwan, UAE minister of economy and trade and chairman of the previous session of the Arab Economic Unity Council. Al-Jarwan called for sincere work and efforts to bolster the joint Arab economic march in light of the difficulties and challenges facing it.

U.S.-Israeli Cooperation Hit

JN091040 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Jul 84 pp 1, 25

[Muhammad Abu Ghawsh dispatch]

[Excerpt] In its meeting last night under Ibrahim Mansur, Sudan's finance and economic planning minister and chairman of the current session, the Arab Economic Unity Council approved the contents of a Jordanian memorandum presented to the council by Industry and Trade Minister Jawad al-'Anani, on U.S. economic and financial aid to Israel and the establishment of a free-trade zone there.

In this context, the Council issued the following resolution:

The Arab Economic Unity Council warns of, and draws attention to, the serious nature of the economic and financial aid which the United States gives the Zionist entity, and especially its intention to set up a free-trade zone between them. This facilitates the usurper entity's escalation of its aggression against Arab countries, its oppression and persecution of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied homeland, and its execution of its aggressive designs to usurp more territory and Judize it.

The Council therefore has decided:

To take up this matter with the Arab League, stressing the serious nature of the financial and economic aid and cooperation given by the United States to the Zionist entity, and especially the intentions to establish a free-trade zone between the United States and the Zionist entity and the strategic cooperation between them, in order to adopt unanimous decisions to confront this aggressive policy and respond to its measures with effective and efficient actions to be taken by all the Arab countries and establishments for a firm and decisive response.

The Council's General Secretariat will prepare a working paper on the aspects of the financial and economic aid, as well as the establishment of the free-trade zone and means to face these measures. The paper will be attached to this resolution when sent to the General Secretariat of the Arab League for presentation to the League's Council. The Arab Social and Economic Council will be contacted on this matter as a preface for a review of the respective details by the chairman of the current session of the Arab Economic Unity Council. The review will then be presented before the Arab Social and Economic Council.

Army Commander in Chief Receives U.S. Official

JN081158 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, today received at his general command office Robert Pelletreau, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs. The meeting was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Amman.

Carrington's Statements on Mideast Praised

JN071055 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "On Carrington's Statements," *AD-DUSTUR* says: We hope that the statements Lord Carrington, NATO's new secretary general, made yesterday on the Arab-Israeli conflict will present a new, positive development in the Western way of thinking in general, and in the European way of thinking in particular. These statements included frank, objective, and fair concepts rarely found in statements made by senior Western officials—most of whom used to flatter Israel and ignore the interests and viewpoints of the Arab side to this

conflict.

The importance of Carrington's statements stems from the importance of the man himself, and the importance of the position he is currently occupying in NATO, which includes in its membership all the countries of the Western alliance on both sides of the big ocean.

AD-DUSTUR continues: The fact that the NATO secretary general neither charts NATO policies nor decides the member states' positions does not belittle the importance of his stand, as the new secretary general was Britain's foreign secretary until a short time ago. By expressing the need to reach a peace agreement on the Middle East issue with all concerned parties, including the United States and the Soviet Union, and by indicating that the PLO should participate in such negotiations as a principal party, Lord Carrington holds the key with which the crisis can be resolved—unlike other Western officials whose total bias toward Israel has blinded them from seeing the basic facts of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: Although it is too early to describe the new secretary general's statements as an expression of a shift in the Western stand toward our central issue, we cannot overlook the importance of his statements. They contained a brave concept and a great deal of justice and fairness, especially because they came at a time when the United Nations and its secretary general are endeavoring to hold an international conference on the Middle East conflict. The UN calls for such a conference conform with Lord Carrington's statements, a matter which gives a great deal of moral support to the idea of holding this conference. It is the only remaining option for solving the crisis and avoiding more wars which may expose world peace and security to great danger.

Sharaf Denies Secret Agreement With Israel

JN061923 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch]

[Text] Jordanian Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf has categorically denied reports of a secret agreement between the Israeli Labor Party and King Husayn on the territories occupied by Israel. The Israeli minister of science and development had affirmed that Labor Party figures and the Jordanian king's representatives met in Rabat during the convening of the World Jewish Conference last May and reached a secret agreement on the future of the occupied territories.

Mrs Layla Sharaf affirmed that no Jordanian representative was present in Morocco in the given period. She added: At any rate, Jordan will not enter any negotiations on the occupied territories except within the framework of an international conference and on the basis of UN resolutions, particularly Resolution 242. The Jordanian information minister said that such reports fall within the framework of the lies that Israel disseminates every now and then in an attempt to cover up Israel's intransigence regarding the future of the occupied territories.

Iraqi-Jordanian Economic Talks End in Amman

JN081554 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1500 Gmt 8 Jul 84

[Text] Amman, 8 Jul (INA) — The 2-day Iraqi-Jordanian economic talks were concluded here today.

In a statement to INA today, 'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan 'Alwan, Iraqi oil minister under secretary, said that agreement has been reached with the Jordanian side on the various issues of increasing cooperation between the Iraqi Oil Ministry and the Jordanian Ministry of Industry and Trade.

He indicated that these talks were a continuation of the Iraqi-Jordanian talks recently held in Baghdad with the aim of preparing oil agreements between the two countries.

'Abd al-Mun'im Hasan 'Alwan chaired the Iraqi side to the talks; Dr Ibrahim Badran, director of energy at the Ministry of Industry and Trade, chaired the Jordanian side.

The Iraqi official left Amman for Baghdad today following a 3-day visit.

Resumption of Egyptian-Soviet Ties Praised

JN081212 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 8 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "A Step Worthy of Egypt's Standing," today's *AD-DUSTUR* editorial says: The official announcement yesterday of the exchange of ambassadors between Egypt and the Soviet Union means that Cairo has taken an important step along the road in regaining its nationalist identity and will, and has resumed the natural position which befits it, and its history, being a founding member of the Non-aligned Movement.

The past few years have revealed that the policy of sabotaging relations with the Soviet Union, instigated by the former Egyptian president, not only ignored the importance of the Soviet Union as an effective international power, but also ignored Egypt's standing and its historical role in the Arab, African and international arenas. This had a negative effect on the Egyptian position in the sphere of international relations. The best proof of this is in President Husni Mubarak's determination to adopt a series of positions and policies through which he is trying to correct his predecessor's course. This is because Mubarak realizes the distinguished standing of Egypt and its great people in the international arena. This Egyptian role should not be harmed and left subject to the whims of those who are sure to suffer for ignorance of the facts prevailing in the world, rather than themselves creating anything new.

AD-DUSTUR adds: Therefore, we may look at Egypt's step to resume its full diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union as a step in the right direction, in harmony with the facts of international powers and relations in the era. This step may also be assessed as a manifestation of Egypt's emarking on establishing a balanced policy between the two superpowers to serve its regional and

self-interests, and to strengthen its international standing.

Obviously, this step, which shows President Mubarak's far-sightedness and political wisdom, must not be interpreted as Egyptian bias toward the Socialist bloc, nor should it be considered as the beginning of a political divorce from the United States, which provides Egypt with great financial and military aid.

Joint Survey of Sinai, Southern Jordan Underway

JN080942 Amman AR-RAY in Arabic 8 Jul 84 p 18

[Text] Amman — A Jordanian-Egyptian team is conducting a joint survey of the Sinai Peninsula and southern Jordan through a joint work team including members from both countries. The survey is aimed at exploring ores and underground water, and exploiting the resources in the two areas in development projects.

It is worth mentioning that the two aforementioned areas are identical and considered to be one geographical and geological extension.

House Speaker Leaves for Baghdad Conference

JN080904 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Jul 84 p 24

[Excerpt] 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives, left Amman for Baghdad yesterday evening at the head of a delegation comprising a number of Senate and House of Representatives members. The delegation will participate in the international conference on the effects of the Gulf war on world peace and security which began its meetings in Baghdad yesterday.

The delegation was seen off by the Iraqi ambassador in Amman and the parliament secretary general.

Parliamentary Delegation To Visit Damascus

JN080909 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 8 Jul 84 pp 1, 19

[Excerpt] *AD-DUSTUR* has learned that 'Akif al-Fayiz, speaker of the House of Representatives, will head a Jordanian parliamentary delegation to the meeting of the heads of Arab parliaments to be held in Damascus 16-17 July.

The delegation will include the chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, a number of representatives, and senior officials in the House of Representatives General Secretariat.

Airport Scene of Protests by Missing Persons' Relatives**Deadline for Detainees Release**

NC061132 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1139 GMT
6 Jul 84

[Text] The Museum-al-Barbir road was reopened at 1330 this afternoon. Relatives of kidnapped persons cut off the road this morning with sticks and stones and also burned car tires. The security committee met to discuss the issue of kidnapped persons. Ministers Salim al-Huss and Joseph Skaf attended the meeting.

A report just received says: After the security committee's meeting this morning in the presence of Ministers al-Huss and Skaf, the committee issued a statement declaring the conferees have set the deadline for the release of the detainees mentioned in lists submitted by all parties to the International Red Cross. This is in implementation of the Cabinet decision providing that each side should unconditionally release all persons it detains regardless of the stand of the other sides.

The deadline has been kept secret to ensure the operation's safe implementation. The Internal Security Forces will assume the handover operation in cooperation with the International Red Cross. Whereas the real number of detained persons is larger than the figures given, it has been decided to form a follow-up group under the supervision of a committee, to investigate information about the kidnapped. The group will consist of some members of the Internal Security Forces, 10 representatives of kidnapped persons' relatives, Lebanese scouts, and civil defense and Lebanese Red Cross volunteers. This group will do everything necessary to inspect all places where detainees are thought to be kept.

Army Command on Crossings

NC061705 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
6 Jul 84

[Text] Dear listeners: The Army Command — the Guidance Directorate — has issued the following statement:

The process of removing obstacles and mines from the crossing points has been completed. Therefore, the Public Works Ministry and the Oger-Lebanon Company will as of tomorrow morning begin to reactivate these crossing points by clearing them and preparing them for traffic, with the understanding that the date for their reopening to the compatriots will be announced in a later statement by this command.

Demonstrators Halt Traffic

NC070615 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0625 GMT
7 Jul 84

[Text] Security sources report that traffic was stopped at approximately 0900 today between the Al-Barbir and museum areas because relatives of kidnapped and missing persons staged a demonstration, cut the road, and stopped traffic. Internal Security Forces are dealing with the situation.

VOL: Communists Behind Demonstration

NC070927 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT
7 Jul 84

[Text] The crossing point at Al-Barbir is still cut. Security sources said the issue of the kidnapped was exploited by persons other than their relatives. The sources added that those persons cut the road leading to the museum at Al-Barbir by burning tires. It has become evident that three women belonging to the Communist Action Organization have taken part in the demonstration.

Karami, 'Uthman Discuss Demonstration

NC070921 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT
7 Jul 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received Major General 'Uthman 'Uthman, director general of the Internal Security Forces, at his residence this morning. 'Uthman briefed the prime minister on the security situation, particularly the cutting of the Al-Barbir crossing point and that tires were set on fire. Prime Minister Karami gave the necessary directives for dealing with this situation. Relatives of kidnapped and missing persons staged a demonstration this morning near the Security Committee's headquarters cutting the Museum—Al-Barbir road. The security authorities concerned are dealing with the situation.

Prime Minister Karami also received Staff Brigadier General Nabil Kuraytim, the Lebanese military attache in Washington. He also received Air Colonel Fawzi Abu Farhat. The prime minister likewise met with Samih as-Sulh, the director general of the Interior Ministry, who briefed the prime minister on the progress of work in the ministry.

At 1140 the prime minister left his office in Government House for the Presidential Palace in B'abda.

'Umar Bayham Road Cut

NC071134 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1045 GMT
7 Jul 84

[Excerpt] It has been reported that the 'Umar Bayham road was cut a few minutes ago. This road leads to the military hospital and is being used by military personnel and officials. The road was cut by demonstrators and relatives of kidnapped persons.

Crossing Points 'Almost Passable'

NC071146 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1055 GMT
7 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The crossing points between the two areas in the capital are almost passable, and citizens can pass through. However, traffic is being cautioned about debris and broken glass. The Galerie Sim'an Road was cleared of earth today. The Port-Holiday Inn crossing point will be ready for traffic in 30 minutes. The Sami as-Sulh-at-Tayyannah-Shatila crossing point will be passable at 1500. Clearing of the Airport Road will be completed tomorrow.

We remind you that in using these crossing points notification from the Army Command to the appropriate brigades is still required for all citizens to pass.

Army Command on Airport Reopening

*NC071601 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1547 GMT
7 Jul 84*

[Statement issued by the Army Command's Guidance Directorate on 7 July]

[Text] Following the stability of the security situation in Greater Beirut, the Army Command announces that there is no security reason preventing the reopening of Beirut airport and port as of Monday 9 July 1984. This command has decided to reopen the Port, At-Tayyunah, and Mar Mika'il crossing points for the citizens and vehicles as of 0700 on Sunday morning 8 July 1984. The Army Command requests citizens to abide by the instructions concerning the roadblocks for their own safety and that of the homeland.

Two Crossing Points Cut

*NC080530 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT
8 Jul 84*

[Text] Relatives of kidnapped persons assembled this morning in front of the Al-Barbir hospital and the Ministry of Resources in Ash-Shiyah, cutting the crossing points between Al-Barbir and the museum and between the Ministry of Resources and Galerie Sim'an.

It is worth noting that the Al-Barbir crossing has been cut since yesterday, while the crossing at Galerie Sim'an was cut at 0645 this morning by demonstrators. Meanwhile, the harbor road is still passable, and the 'Umar Bayhun road is open only for those who carry special permits from the Army Command. The crossing points between the two [Eastern and Western] parts of the capital were reopened today.

Relatives Close Remaining Point

*NC080827 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT
8 Jul 84*

[Text] At 1000, relatives of kidnapped persons closed the port crossing point, the only point open for traffic. The Al-Barbir-Museum and Galerie Sim'an-Mar Mikha'il crossing points have been closed since 0800. Intensive contacts are underway by all sides and the Security Arrangements Committee to solve this pressing national issue. A security meeting will be held tomorrow for this purpose.

Phalangists 'Annoyed'

*NC081115 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 8 Jul 84*

[Text] The official in charge of information in the Lebanese Forces has stated that the Lebanese Forces are annoyed over the

delay in releasing the kidnapped and detainees. He called on the parties concerned to resolve this issue, particularly since the Lebanese Forces are ready to help. He also called for expediting the reopening of Beirut airport according to a security plan that will ensure the safety of travellers through the airport, which is the vital artery of the Lebanese economy.

Lebanese Forces Blamed

*NC081211 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic
to Lebanon 1130 GMT 8 Jul 84*

[Text] The issue of kidnapped persons today caught everyone's attention and left its effect on all utilities in the capital and on all circles concerned with the matter.

This issue worsened when the Lebanese Forces refused to release all the kidnapped persons and refrained from submitting complete name lists to the International Red Cross committee and to the committees concerned with the issue, particularly the Security Arrangements Committee. However, results do not seem to be at the desired level. This has necessitated postponing the deadline for a week so that contacts will continue to find a solution.

Skaf Announces 9 Jul Meeting

*NC081635 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
8 Jul 84*

[Text] Within the framework of officials' efforts to deal with the question of the kidnapped persons, Joseph Skaf, minister of information and acting interior minister, said a meeting will be held at the Security Arrangements Committee's headquarters on 9 July. The meeting will be attended by representatives of all parties to make decisions on this humanitarian question.

Minister Skaf yesterday followed up the question of the kidnapped and missing persons. He chaired a meeting attended by Hisham ash-Sha'ar, chairman of the committee following up the question of the kidnapped persons, and by committee member Brigadier General Samir Mitri. During the meeting, Minister Skaf held contacts with all parties concerned. After the meeting, Minister Skaf affirmed the parties concerned have responded positively toward dealing with this question in accordance with the Cabinet's directives and that the question demands delicate, urgent, but not hasty moves.

Shams ad-Din Makes Appeal

*NC081704 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
8 Jul 84*

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, today met with several ulemas and reviewed the latest developments in Lebanon, particularly the situation in the South and the national resistance operations against the occupation.

Shaykh Shams ad-Din then received a delegation of kidnapped persons' relatives who briefed Shams ad-Din on the development

of the question, the sit-in protest staged by the relatives, and the question of blocking the crossing points.

On this matter, Shaykh Shams ad-Din made an appeal in which he said: We call on all influential forces in Lebanon, particularly the Islamic religious, cultural, political, intellectual and social forces to declare their full solidarity with the relatives of kidnapped people. They must not be left alone and isolated.

Shaykh Shams ad-Din said: The question of the kidnapped persons concerns all Lebanon and all of Lebanon must support it. It is not permissible to disappoint and isolate these people or choke their appeal. Relatives of missing persons must be supported in their moves and sit-ins for the sake of this great Islamic political and humanitarian question. Shaykh Shams ad-Din asked the local and international media to follow up this question.

Shaykh Shams ad-Din delegated Shaykh Yusuf Da'mush and Shaykh 'Ali Yasin to visit the relatives of the kidnapped persons and to affirm the Shi'ite council's commitment to follow up on their problem.

Sham'un Claims Relatives 'Used'

*NC081749 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT
8 Jul 84*

[Text] In a statement this afternoon to the Voice of Lebanon, [former] President Camille Sham'un expressed his belief that the moves made by the families of the kidnapped are being used by some people for their own interests. This issue must be solved one way or the other, Sham'un said, to stop it from being used by the irresponsible. Sham'un added the relatives of the kidnapped should receive the help needed to end their ordeal.

Camille Sham'un also dismissed reports that a security plan for the mountain had been studied by the competent authorities. He stressed the Beirut issue should be radically resolved before tackling the situation in the mountain, which needs a careful examination.

Sham'un did not confirm that the 11 July Cabinet session will deal with political issues, saying that the session will be devoted to expeditious and urgent matters concerning the public. Sham'un called for drawing up a security plan in Tripoli to end unrest and for reopening the coastal road.

Two Planes Land 9 Jul

*NC090544 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
9 Jul 84*

[Beirut radio correspondent's telephone dispatch from Beirut Airport — live]

[Text] Beirut International airport is scheduled to begin [operations] this morning in accordance with a 7 Jul decision by Walid Junblatt, minister of public works and transport. However, the families of kidnapped persons have cut off the road to the airport since the morning, in addition to cutting off a number of other roads.

Two Middle East Airlines-Air Liban planes [MEA] landed this morning. The first plane landed at 0530 coming from Damascus but had no passengers; it was flown by Captain Da'ud. The second plane landed at 0650 coming from Cairo without any passengers. The two planes were met at the airport by Khalil al-Hafiz, deputy manager of the airport; [word indistinct] Al-Ja'is, director of the MEA office at the airport; and a large number of people, although the two planes, as I mentioned, were not carrying passengers.

Regarding the schedule, an informed source at the Civil Aviation Directorate General told me this morning the program scheduled in accordance with the instructions of the minister of public works must remain as it is unless any developments, may God prevent, delay it. I also learned contacts are going on at the highest levels with the families of the kidnapped in order to deal with the issue of Beirut International Airport, whose reopening the Lebanese have been awaiting for a long time. Contacts are also going on in the interest of the relatives of the kidnapped because this is a humanitarian issue of which everybody is aware. This is all for now.

All Crossing Points Cut

*NC090609 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT
9 Jul 84*

[Text] We received a report at 0630 today saying all crossing points between the two sectors of Beirut have been cut by exploiters of the issue of the kidnapped, particularly the communist movement, with whom certain local parties sympathize. The port road was cut from the direction of the Fattal building. The Al-Barbir, Galerie Sim'an, and At-Tayyounah crossing points have been cut by car tires. The airport road was closed at the Al-'Amiliyah College.

Communists 'Exploiting' Kidnapping Issue

*NC090700 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT
9 Jul 84*

[Text] The port road from the direction of West Beirut has been cut since the morning. The Galerie Sim'an, At-Tayyounah, and Al-Barbir crossing points have also been cut by suspect groups that have infiltrated the ranks of the families of the kidnapped persons in order to exploit this issue for their own ends. These groups, particularly the communists, are exploiting this issue in order to frustrate the positive step achieved today in the security plan which culminated in the landing of an Air Liban plane at Beirut airport at 0515.

In the meantime, armed persons in civilian clothes are visible along the coastal line from Mina' al-Khashab up to Az-Zaytunah as well as in a number of inner quarters of West Beirut. In another development, families of kidnapped persons in East Beirut started to assemble at 0900 on the side of the road in the Olivetti quarter to obtain information from the Committee of the Families of Kidnapped Persons regarding results of the committee's moves and to reveal some facts about those who are obstructing this issue.

Road-Cutting Attempt Unsuccessful

*NC090903 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT
9 Jul 84*

[Text] Families of kidnapped persons tried to cut the road at the Al-'Adliyah traffic circle at approximately 1000 today by using steel barriers belonging to the Public Security Directorate General, but the commissioner in charge of maintaining order and security in the area prevented them from doing so. An argument ensued between the commissioner and the families which prompted Internal Security Forces to cut the museum road at the Al-'Adliyah traffic circle. Consequently, the women [as heard] retreated to the Olivetti intersection where they took up a new position.

The crossing points between the two sectors of the capital are still cut since this morning by the families of the kidnapped persons. Efforts are being made to resume traffic at the crossing points while officials and leaders are working for the release of the detainees.

Traffic Suspended at Airport

*NC090932 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT
9 Jul 84*

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil received at the presidential palace in B'abda Dr Husayn al-Quwatli, director general of the mufti's office, who was accompanied by a delegation of families of kidnapped and missing persons, to discuss ways to resolve this urgent humanitarian issue.

Meanwhile, all roads linking the two sectors of Beirut continue to be cut by the families of kidnapped persons. Furthermore, as part of dealing with the issue of kidnapped persons, the Security Arrangements Committee and the official committee charged with resolving this issue will meet at the racetrack today.

In the meantime, air traffic at [Beirut] airport has been suspended pending the result of multi-level contacts to reopen the roads, especially the airport road. The cutting of the roads has affected the arrival of employees as well as arriving and departing passengers at the airport.

Karami, 'Usayran Discussion

*NC090939 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT
9 Jul 84*

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami returned to Beirut from Tripoli at 1030 today. He met with 'Adil 'Usayran, minister of defense and agriculture. They discussed the general situation, particularly matters related to the issue of the kidnapped persons and the situation in the capital.

After the meeting, Minister 'Usayran said: We reviewed with Prime Minister Karami the new developments in Lebanon as well as the security situation and matters related to the subject of the kidnapped persons. Asked if the government will take swift measures to deal with the issue of the kidnapped persons in light of the cutting of the roads and the current strike, Minister

'Usayran said: No swift measures will be taken but we are dealing with the subject with the seriousness it deserves.

The prime minister also contacted the security commands to deal with the subject of security in Beirut, especially in relation to cutting of the roads and the closure of commercial stores and establishments. He gave them the necessary instructions for restoring calm and reopening roads.

Airport Closed After 10 Hours

*NC091443 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT
9 Jul 84*

[Text] Beirut International Airport was closed for air traffic this afternoon. It was difficult to transport the passengers who returned to the airport this afternoon because the exploiters of the kidnapped persons' issue continue to block the roads. Airport officials are now trying to ensure the landing of some planes which are over Lebanon and Cyprus.

The airport was closed 10 hours after the resumption of air traffic.

Birri Wants To Confront Those Hindering Security Plan

*NC070553 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
7 Jul 84*

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs, has called for confronting those who hinder the implementation of the security plan. Yesterday afternoon Minister Birri met with Colonel Lutfi Jabir, who briefed him on the Military Council's meetings. They both then visited the 6th Brigade's command.

Minister Birri expressed to the officers and men his satisfaction with the Army's role in West Beirut and its southern suburb, affirming his support of every step by the Army for consolidating security and stability.

Minister Birri stressed the Army must be firm in dealing with any party attempting to obstruct the implementation of the security plan.

Minister Birri had attended a part of the Amal Movement Political Bureau meeting devoted to discussing new developments, particularly the security plan and related issues.

Al-Jumayyil, Karami Evaluate Implementation

*NC071125 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT
7 Jul 84*

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil met with Prime Minister Rashid Karami at B'abda Palace at noon today. They evaluated the implementation of the security plan and the coming phase. The meeting is within the framework of the Lebanese officials' concern to reassure the citizens.

The meeting ended at 1320. Prime Minister Karami made no

statement but in a dialogue with newsmen said the atmosphere at the meeting was positive and that there is satisfaction over the security plan's implementation in Greater Beirut.

Asked when the port and airport will be reopened, Prime Minister Karami said this will take place soon, God willing.

Asked whether the next Cabinet meeting will be held at B'abda Palace, Karami said: Most likely at B'abda.

Bomb Explosion Injures 9 in Beirut 7 July

NC080720 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] A bomb explosion in 'Ayn al-Muraysah last night left nine persons injured. The injured were taken to American University Hospital.

VOL on Casualties in Jubayl Car Bomb Explosion

NC062008 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The latest information available to our correspondent on the explosion of a car in Jubayl — information that we carried successively since 2045 — says that around 2000 today, gendarmerie Corporal Dahish al-Haj of the Tripoli emergency squad, from Al-Mughayrah Township, drove his Renault 12 TS, number 974772 in the city of Jubayl. His passengers were his mother, Jihan al-Haj, his wife 'Afaf Haydar al-Haj, and his 4-month old son Samir. When the car passed outside the government house, it exploded. Dahish's wife, mother, and son were killed instantly and he was seriously wounded. Furthermore, citizen Sham'un (Nur) of Anfah Township, 19 years old, was also wounded. Civil defense and first aid men moved them to the hospital.

A security report has revealed the explosion was due to the presence of a radio controlled explosive charge within the car. When the car passed outside the Jubayl government house which was also equipped with radio communications equipment — a heterodyne radio signal occurred and triggered the explosion that caused heavy material damage to buildings and nearby places, in addition to the deaths.

PSP Radio Reports 'Fierce' Clashes in Al-Karantinah

NC081218 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpt] There were fierce clashes in the Al-Karantinah area today and reports indicate over 15 casualties. These clashes come within the context of the critical situation in the Phalangist ghetto.

VOAL on Violence

NC081719 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Security sources say clashes occurred today in the Sahat Sasin and Al-Karantinah areas in East Beirut. The sources add that cars equipped with loudspeakers drove through some streets in Al-Ashrafiyah urging people to stay indoors for their own safety. Machine gun and rocket fire was heard in Sahat Sasin in the Al-Ashrafiyah area at 1800. It has been learned that clashes occurred among rival wings of the Lebanese Forces militias.

It is likely that these clashes are connected with the implementation of the security plan. Some of the militia wings refuse to hand over security responsibilities in the areas under their control to the Army.

Amal Roadblocks Remain Around Palestinian Camps

NC061107 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] A state of tension continues to exist among Amal Movement gunmen and Palestinian gunmen in the Palestinian camps [in West Beirut]. A report says that there still are Amal roadblocks in the vicinity of these camps. Security reports indicate that the two sides are settling accounts after Palestinians kidnapped and killed a number of Amal Movement gunmen.

These reports add that a number of Socialist gunmen in civilian clothes were seen today in buildings facing the Al-Barbir crossing point and the fire brigade station.

Fighting in Sabra 7 Jul

NC071111 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] In the Sabra camp, clashes with machine guns broke out this morning involving Amal gunmen and Palestinians. Gunfire is still being heard in the camp. Amal gunmen arrested a number of Palestinians and transported them to Amal Movement's centers in the southern suburb on charges of having participated in incidents against Amal gunmen. Amal warned the Palestinians they should immediately release all kidnapped Amal gunmen.

Birri on Camps' Security

NC061702 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Within the context of the security plan's continued implementation, Minister Nabih Birri's visitors have quoted him as having said the Amal Movement will hand over the security of the Palestinian camps in Sabra, Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah to the Lebanese Army because the security plan dictates the Army take over the areas of these camps in Greater Beirut and also because the Amal Movement wishes to remain divorced from the inter-Palestinian conflict.

RFL Reports Explosions in Beirut, Mountain

NC070545 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0445 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Today's security reports indicate a number of explosions occurred this morning resulting in a number of persons dead or wounded. In 'Alayh, two of Junblatt's followers were killed this morning as they were checking a handgrenade. Meanwhile, two explosions rocked West Beirut early today. The first damaged a Volkswagen, license plate 16377 in Zuqaq al-Balat; and the second damaged a Mercedes 200, license plate 864380, wounding two persons.

Limited Gunfire Exchange in Mountain 6 July

NC061134 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1039 GMT
6 Jul 84

[Text] Regarding the security situation in the mountain area, a security report says that gunmen in Al-Ma'rufiyah and Bsaba exchanged volleys of gunfire at 1245. Gunmen in 'Aytat and Suq al-Gharb exchanged gunfire for a short period at 0500.

Clashes Reported 8-9 July

NC090548 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT
9 Jul 84

[Text] Clashes with light and medium-caliber machine guns occurred at midnight between gunmen in Al-Ma'rufiyah and Bsaba. The clashes continued until 0130.

VOL Reports Explosion in South 9 July

NC090924 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT
9 Jul 84

[Text] Reports from the South say that an explosive charge went off this morning near Kafr Milki as an Israeli patrol was passing by. The Israelis immediately cut off the main road east of Sidon and began a search for the perpetrators.

Army Command Denies Establishment of Strike Force

NC061720 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT
6 Jul 84

[Text] The Army Command has denied what has been said about the establishment of a strike force under the director of intelligence. The command pointed out the intelligence directorate has a unit for combating spying and sabotage activities against the state's security and that this unit exists and is active in accordance with the provisions of the Army organization decree.

Karami on Israeli Withdrawal, U.S. Relations

NC061626 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] In a press statement, Prime Minister Rashid Karami has said Israel will sooner or later withdraw from the South, western

Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. He added: We are doing everything we can to have Israel withdraw from our territory as soon as possible. If we are unable to do so, we are prepared to adopt all means and measures to ensure the implementation of Security Council resolutions 508 and 509 which emphasize the need for Israel's unconditional withdrawal.

Karami said talks can be held on security arrangements in the South through the Military Committee set up in 1949 in accordance with the Armistice Agreement. He expressed his doubt that success of the Israeli opposition Labor Party [in the elections] would lead to speeding up the withdrawal of the Israeli Forces from the South, the Al-Biqa', and Rashayya.

Replying to a question, Karami said that should Israel persist in refusing to close the Ad-Dubayyah office, the Lebanese Government would order the Lebanese Army officers present there to withdraw. Karami described relations between Lebanon and Washington as good, despite what happened during the past 2 years. He said that Washington wants to know what we, as a government, want and what we can accept or cannot accept to make its policy acceptable to us.

Concluding, Karami expressed optimism about his government's success in achieving peace in Lebanon. He emphasized that he has never lost hope, even in the worst circumstances. He believed that the government statement of policy is a new charter for political reform. He pointed out the political solutions on which the various parties have agreed can constitute the broad lines of the new Lebanon.

Continued Reportage on Security in Tripoli**'Guarded Calm' Reported 7 Jul**

NC070633 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
7 Jul 84

[Text] Guarded calm now prevails in areas where clashes broke out recently in Tripoli. Internal Security Forces took up positions in specified areas as buffer forces between the warring parties.

The Northern Coordination Committee yesterday reviewed Tripoli's security situation and affirmed previous decisions it made can deal with the situation. The conferees decided to implement their resolutions for ensuring mutual confidence among the warring parties and for reaffirming previous decisions, namely, the disengagement of the fighting groups and the demilitarization of the areas of the clashes. Internal Security Forces will undertake the implementation of these decisions.

The conferees agreed to set up a permanent operations room comprising representatives of the Arab Democratic Party and the Islamic Unification Movement, and citizens from the At-Tabbanah area and 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd ar-Rahman, and 'Isa Ayyubi. The room will be fully prepared to receive any reports and to contain any incident.

Security Situation Reported Improving

*NC071159 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT
7 Jul 84*

[Text] The security situation in Tripoli continues to improve following the deployment of the Internal Security Forces last night in specified quarters in the city, namely in Az-Zarqa', Al-Jallad, Mudarra ash-Sha'rani, and Ash-Sha'rani in the Al-Qubbah area. The deployment of forces in other areas in Al-Qubbah is expected to be completed after the withdrawal of gunmen so that the state of tension will end and the citizens will be reassured.

Tripoli schools are still closed in the wake of the recent clashes but some private commercial establishments and banks resumed business today.

Karami To Spend Weekend

*NC071723 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
7 Jul 84*

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami left for Tripoli at 1730 this afternoon aboard a military helicopter, which took off from the Military Beach in Beirut. Prime Minister Karami will spend the weekend in Tripoli. He will hold intensive contacts with the leadership concerned to consolidate the calm now prevailing in the city after the bloody clashes among gunmen this week.

Karami Proposes Security Plan

*NC081740 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT
8 Jul 84*

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a meeting of the Northern Coordination Committee in Tripoli tonight. The talks centered on the security situation in Tripoli in the wake of the recent clashes there.

After the meeting, Prime Minister Karami made the following statement:

[Begin recording] The Northern Coordination Committee met in Tripoli. The talks were held in frankness and sincerity following the recent clashes, which surprised us all. Following the moves by the government of national unity to ensure security in Beirut, in the mountain, and in other Lebanese areas, nobody ever imagined clashes would break out in Tripoli. In the wake of what happened, however, we must deal with the situation by drawing up a plan for regulating matters and for ensuring security in our city similar to Beirut, because it is no longer permissible for matters to continue this way. It is our duty toward all the people to draw up a comprehensive plan to ensure security and finally restore stability to our dear city Tripoli.

All parties therefore pledged today to strictly abide by the cease-fire and to separate the warring sides by a considerable distance. The Internal Security Forces will carry out the disengagement of forces. The committee will meet tomorrow to study the provisions of the plan we discussed so that the matter would be based on consultation, accord, and commitment to

whatever would be agreed upon. We will implement this for the sake of the citizens of this good city. We will all contribute toward the march of security, liberation, reform, development, and reconstruction. This is all I would like to say. I would like to assure all citizens that all parties have shown a positive and friendly response and that everyone is prepared to march along the path we all agreed upon. [end recording]

Limited Clashes Reported 9 Jul

*NC090823 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT
9 Jul 84*

[Excerpt] Since 0600 today, limited clashes have been taking place in Tripoli in which medium and light-caliber weapons are being used. The clashes are taking place in the areas of Hayy ash-Sha'rani, Harat as-Sayyidah, and the [name indistinct] building. Efforts are being made to calm the situation.

Junblatt Meets With USSR Official in Moscow

*NC070616 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT
7 Jul 84*

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt is expected to return today to Beirut from Moscow where he has had several meetings with senior Soviet officials, the latest of which was with Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Ponomarev told the Lebanese minister Moscow fully supports the efforts to restore normal conditions in Lebanon, and the Soviet Union wants to see an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon. TASS said that Minister Junblatt had informed Soviet officials the Lebanese Government is trying to end the fighting and to create conditions for a comprehensive reconciliation in Lebanon.

Meets Al-Asad, Returns Home

*NC071934 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
7 Jul 84*

[Text] Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad received Walid Junblatt, minister of public works, transport, and tourism this afternoon. They discussed the situation in Lebanon and the steps necessary to deal with it and continue the national accord march.

Minister Junblatt returned to Beirut tonight after an absence of approximately 1 week during which he visited the Soviet Union where he was received by Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Moscow Reportage

For Soviet reportage on talks held in Moscow between USSR officials and Progressive Socialist Party Chairman Walid Junblatt, see the Middle East and North Africa section of the 9 July Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Birri, Soviet Charge Discuss Developments

NC090834 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT
9 Jul 84

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of water and electrical resources and justice, received Soviet Embassy charge d'affaires (Yuriy Suslikov) at 1015 today. They discussed security and political developments.

Birri To Visit Moscow

NC091013 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT
9 Jul 84

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri received Soviet Charge d'Affaires (Yuriy Suslikov) at his office in the UNESCO building at 1015 today. During the 30-minute meeting, they discussed the current situation and developments.

After the meeting, (Suslikov) said: We discussed some general problems, including the situation in Lebanon and Minister Birri's visit to the Soviet Union. Asked about the date of the expected visit, (Suslikov) said: His excellency the minister is the one who can tell you about this.

Minister Birri had earlier received Riyad Ra'd, member of the Progressive Socialist Party leadership, who briefed him on the results of Minister Walid Junblatt's visits to Moscow and Damascus and his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad.

Diplomatic Sources Say Mitterrand To Visit Beirut

LD061653 Kuwait KUNA in English 1404 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Beirut, July 6 (KUNA) — Diplomatic sources said Friday French President Francois Mitterrand was likely to make an unscheduled visit to Lebanon during his Middle East tour which will take him to Jordan and Egypt next week. The sources, who declined to be named, told KUNA Mitterrand's tour is aimed at reviving a French-Egyptian Middle East peace initiative put forth after a visit to Paris two years ago by Egyptian President Husni Mubarak.

The initiative which called for simultaneous recognition between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), was designed to bridge the gaps between a number of Middle East peace proposals, and to contribute to solving the Lebanese crisis.

The French president is due in Amman on July 9 for a three day visit and is to pay a short visit to Egypt.

The sources said French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson will visit Israel and Syria between July 11 and 13 to examine the attitudes of the two warring countries toward the French-Egyptian proposals.

Arab countries have hoped France would succeed in orchestrating a European Middle East peace plan after they have been dismayed by the pro-Israeli American policy in the region.

Ministry Unable To Confirm Visit

NC061117 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] A responsible source at the Lebanese Foreign Ministry has denied any knowledge of the Syrian radio report which quoted Lebanese Foreign Ministry officials saying that French President Francois Mitterrand will visit Beirut next week. The source said the visit could be a private one, if the report is true, and that there could be discussions between Minister Claude Cheysson and Prime Minister Rashid Karami in his capacity as foreign minister. But the concerned departments at the Foreign Ministry have not yet been informed of any such visit.

VOAL on Operation Against Israelis at Shhur

NC061333 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic
1230 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpt] A Zionist soldier was captured and well over 10 others were killed or wounded this morning in two operations staged by the Lebanese national resistance men against an enemy convoy on the road leading to the township of Shhur in the Tyre district. An explosive charge was activated by radio while the convoy was passing by and an armored car was destroyed. When an additional force arrived on the scene of the operation, the national resistance men attacked it with rockets and automatic weapons, destroying two trucks and a jeep.

A statement issued by the National Resistance Front says its men captured an enemy soldier and killed or wounded well over 10 soldiers. Helicopters were seen evacuating these casualties from the scene of the operation. As usual, the occupation forces cordoned off the area. They then stormed Shhur township and arrested three citizens. The detainees are: Hasan Shbaqji, Hasan Duhaymi, and a third person of the 'Assaf clan.

At 0830, Lebanese national resistance men activated an explosive device by a radio signal as an enemy motorized patrol was travelling by on the Al-Bazuriyah-Wadi Jilu main road. In the explosion, a halftrack and a jeep were put out of commission and well over six Zionist soldiers were killed or wounded.

Israeli Positions Hit; Overflights Reported

NC070622 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic
0600 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] An Israeli position has been hit by katyushas in western Al-Biq'a, specifically at the northern approach to Jubb Jannin. A security report pointed out that the position received a direct hit, and that two Israeli helicopters have been spotted removing casualties.

In another development, Israeli warplanes flew reconnaissance sorties over Al-Biq'a today.

Flights Over Beirut, Mountain

NC081409 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] This afternoon Israeli warplanes overflew Beirut, the mountain, and the south on a reconnaissance mission breaking the sound barrier over the capital.

Reinforcements Arrive in Al-Biqā'

NC090546 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0415 GMT
9 Jul 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqā' reports that new Israeli reinforcements arrived yesterday at the confrontation line with the Syrians in western Al-Biqā'. He said Israeli trucks have brought equipment and men to the 'Ammiq area.

Syrian Officer Killed in Southern Suburb Clash

NC071356 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1345 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] It has been learned that a Syrian officer, Captain Ahmad Salih, was killed in the southern suburb of Beirut during a clash between Syrian intelligence men and gunmen.

Palestinians in Beirut To Receive \$1 Million Monthly

NC071141 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT
7 Jul 84

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Palestinian official Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi] has presided over a meeting in Damascus, during which a decision was made to transfer a monthly allotment of \$1 million to the Palestinians, who, according to official sources, number well over 3,000 fighters in Beirut.

It has also been learned that Palestinians have been sent to Baghdad to fight alongside the Iraqis.

Ba'th Party, Government Officials Meet*JN071441 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1330 GMT 7 Jul 84*

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jul (SANA) — The periodic meeting of the [Ba'th Party] branches' secretaries, governors, and heads of popular organizations' executive bureaus began here today. The meeting was attended by Vice President Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, People's Assembly Speaker Mahmud az-Zu'bi, Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, and a number of ministers.

At the beginning of the meeting, Mashariqah pointed out that the meeting of the branches' secretaries and governors is being held to discuss the latest political developments, economic affairs, and party activities.

Khaddam also talked about the political situation in both Arab and international arenas and Syria's role in Lebanon following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the grave military and political situation in the Arab Gulf region. He also stressed the continuation of Syria's firm and principled position under the party and its Secretary General President Hafiz al-Asad until the Lebanese people realize national accord following the abrogation of the 17 May agreement. Khaddam explained the political circumstances, the military threats, and possible aggression against Syria, stressing that our strategy is based on adhering to a firm national and pan-Arab political line against the imperialist-Zionist onslaught.

Khaddam also touched on the developments in the Lebanese issue, particularly recent developments regarding efforts to find an appropriate solution between disputing parties and to form a national unity government and implement its security plans. He also talked about developments in the Arab Gulf that resulted from the escalating Iraqi-Iranian war and its effect on the region's situation. He pointed out that world imperialism, particularly the United States, is supporting and feeding this war and is also exerting every effort to escalate it to strengthen its presence in the region. He also talked about the situation in the Palestinian arena and disclosed Yasir 'Arafat's actions and practices to split the Palestinian ranks and weaken the PLO in preparation for entering capitulatory plans and liquidating the Palestine question.

'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, also talked about the economic situation in Syria, stressing the soundness of the economy despite current difficult circumstances. The meeting will be resumed this evening.

Al-Asad Receives Cable From Reagan*JN081146 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Jul 84*

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received a cable of congratulations from U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of the blessed 'Id al-Fitr.

Defense Minister Mustafa Talas Visits Austria

For reportage on the visit to Austria by Defense Minister Mustafa Talas, including his talks with Austrian Minister of Defense Friedhelm Frischenschlager, see the Austria section of the 6 July Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

President Al-Asad Receives Junblatt, Aides*JN071144 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 7 Jul 84*

[Text] At 1230 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party and minister of public works and tourism. He was accompanied by Riyad Ra'd and Sharif Fayyad of the Party's command. Talks during the meeting dealt with the situation in the Lebanese arena and steps being taken to handle it, as well as with following up the march of national reconciliation.

TISHRIN Asserts Firm Support For Lebanon*JN070902 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 7 Jul 84*

[Press review]

[Text] In its editorial today headlined, "With Hafiz al-Asad's Syria, There Will Be No Fall At All," *TISHRIN* says: A short look at what has taken place in Beirut within the framework of implementing the security plan confirms one thing we have always bet on — namely, that the will of the homeland and the people is stronger than all conspiracies, evil doings, seditions, and agency. A short look at yesterday's events in Beirut confirms what took place was significant both for the calculations of the enemies of Lebanon and Arabs, and for the calculations of the Lebanese people and Arabs.

The betting on success of the Zionist or pro-Zionist plan failed. With the collapse of this plan, all dreams to kill the Lebanese homeland, to exterminate its people, and to destroy its will to live collapsed as well. What took place in Beirut almost exceeds all optimistic expectations, despite our total conviction Lebanon will be victorious over all sedition, death and plotting harbored on it by its Zionist and pro-Zionist enemies. Lebanon — people and territory — will be reunited, and will be free from all Zionist and imperialist pressures which insisted on totally robbing it of its sovereignty, freedom, and independence.

Lebanon's enemies intended — and they almost did — to turn death and killing in Lebanon into irremovable facts by creating psychological barriers to kill the Lebanese citizen's nationalism, feelings, and affiliation, and by using barricades and ramparts to replace unity of the homeland and citizens. They intended to transform the grudge resulting from chronic death into geographical barriers that would be the final borders for every location, street, and house in Lebanon. Thus, the Zionist plan would be applied, and Lebanon — the homeland — would end in highly disease-ridden parts, harboring grudges and sectarianism.

TISHRIN adds: The first thing this preliminary Lebanese victory means is the will of Arabism, the will of the Lebanese people, and the will of Syria have all been victorious. On the other hand, death, killing, and plotting were all imported and were all at odds with the genuineness of Lebanon, the homeland, and the people. If Lebanon is able to move to the second phase with the same momentum and progress, it will make a very important step on the long path; it will be said henceforth that 10 years of war did not kill the Lebanese people's will of unity and democracy, or their Arab and national option. It must be made clear no one can foil what the Lebanese people have achieved so far, and no one can hamper the implementation of the successive phases of the march of salvation which the Lebanese people have begun — a march which will achieve a united, sound, Arab, and democratic Lebanon.

TISHRIN adds: Moving backward is intolerable. It is only permissible to move forward and try to achieve the nationalist plan in Lebanon — a plan contradicting the Zionist plan intended to be imposed on Lebanon, and represents the program of the Lebanese government of national unity — to implement the coming successive phases according to the national priorities decided on at the recent meetings Comrade Khaddam held in Damascus and Bikfayya.

Within this framework, it is useful to remember the firmly-established Syrian stand which considers achieving Lebanese national and political reconciliation a strategic objective on which Syria will neither bargain or hesitate to make any decision or step that contributes to achieving it. As always, Syria places all of its military and political capabilities at the service of this great objective to realize Lebanon's final victory over the Zionist plan and restore Lebanon as a united, sovereign, and stable country. The Lebanese Government can depend unlimitedly on Syria and its absolute support in performing this noble pan-Arab task. This government will find Syria will stand at its side to the end of the track, unheeded by any repercussions. This is because Syria considers Lebanon's victory to be worth all the sacrifices and possibilities of the Israeli aggression, which we are expecting to take place in an effort to hinder implementation of Lebanon's nationalist plan.

The sooner we close the Lebanese file, the better we succeed in preventing Zionist attempts to keep Lebanon a hostage in Israel's hands. This is in addition to the fact that closing the Lebanese file will stop the continuous bleeding in both the Arab nation and Syria, because this will enable Syria to confront Israeli strategy. We hope all the Lebanese brothers will realize that closing the Lebanese file will have an extremely important strategic impact on the entire Arab-Zionist conflict in light of President Hafiz al-Asad's assurances to President Amin al-Jumayyil, when he said: We will either be victorious together, or fall together. With Hafiz al-Asad's Syria, there will be no fall at all.

Syrian, Jordanian Ministers To Exchange Visits

JN071848 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1800 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] A usually well informed source said in Damascus it is possible that there will be an exchange of ministerial visits

between Damascus and Amman with the aim of continuing rapprochement and improving relations between the two countries. The source said the first visit may take place shortly and will be a visit by a Jordanian minister to Damascus.

Economy Minister Visits Amman

JN071344 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1325 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Damascus, 7 Jul (SANA) — Dr Salim Yasin, minister of economy and foreign trade, left Damascus today for Amman to attend the Arab Economic Unity Council meetings to begin in the Jordanian capital tomorrow, Sunday. During these meetings, the council will discuss future plans of action as set forth in the report to be submitted by the committee of experts, as well as other items on the agenda.

AFP: 'Exile' of Rif'at al-Asad Denied

NC062026 Paris AFP in English 1927 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Geneva, July 6 (AFP) — The entourage of Syrian Vice-President Rif'at al-Asad today denied that he is living in any form of exile here or has been cast aside in the Syrian power structure. His return to Syria was a "question of days not of weeks," said one of them. Mr. al-Asad, brother of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad has been here for exactly five weeks, officially for medical treatment. Recent reports out of Syria have suggested that Mr. al-Asad had been the loser in a power struggle with the president.

On Sunday Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Talas said that the defence brigades of which Mr. Rif'at al-Asad was head had been broken up and incorporated in the regular Army. Mr. al-Asad responded angrily to the announcement accusing General Talas of "being in the habit of making irresponsible and unfounded comments."

The vice-president now has an immediate entourage here of more than 100 people who have arrived here gradually between the end of June and the beginning of July with temporary Swiss visas. Mr. al-Asad himself arrived here on June 1 from Moscow, still accompanied by a top-level delegation which he took with him to the Soviet capital.

The delegation later left for Damascus but Mr. al-Asad stayed behind with a one-month diplomatic visa. He has since applied for a new visa but this time as a tourist. Since then he has apparently been relaxing by strolling in the Geneva streets and shopping. "I like to walk in the streets. Geneva is the only town I can do it in," he told a Swiss questioner. One day he came face to face in a clothes shop with Israeli Ambassador to Paris 'Ovadia Sofer, who was formerly posted here.

Geneva residents who have spoken to him say that Mr al-Asad seemed in a very nervous state when he arrived, jumping at the slightest sound. Recently they report he has seemed more relaxed. During his five weeks here he has carried out only one official function when he travelled to Berne to see the head of the Department of Foreign Affairs Pierre Aubert and agreed with him to open a Syrian embassy in Switzerland.

'Implicit Threats' From United States Assailed

JN061325 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT
6 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States has again declared it is the decision-maker in Lebanon and the Middle East. The U.S. Administration has again claimed peace is within its power and can be realized only according to its desire and only in a manner that serves its aims and interests. By claiming this, the United States hints at its intention to do something and to plot with the participation of other sides — on whom U.S. diplomacy has always relied for striking at any approach contradicting its own approaches, methods of domination and hegemony, and desire to impose its own decisions.

The United States can console itself by making claims or implicit threats. This is clear from statements by Richard Fairbanks, John Hughes, and Ambassador Samuel Lewis. U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East has always met with frustration. This is manifested by the deadlocked Camp David agreements, the U.S. military withdrawal from Lebanon, and the abrogation of the 17 May agreement in Lebanon. Because of all these frustrations, U.S. diplomats find their only way out is to speak in this manner. Similarly, their only method of dealing with regional and international issues has always been plotting and aggression.

It is true the United States is capable of carrying out its threats and ultimatums. However, the United States cannot — and it has enough experience in this regard — be the decisionmaker in the Middle East, because it is the maker of aggression and war decisions. It cannot be a peacemaker and a warmonger at the same time. Fairbanks as well as the U.S. President and his aides are aware that even though the Middle East problem has become complicated by the U.S. actions and inhuman policy, these complications will not be able to subjugate the Arab nation to the U.S. decision, even if all the renegades and capitulating regimes in the Arab homeland become ready tools in U.S. hands. Some time ago — and we do not think the U.S. Administration has already forgotten this — Syria announced through the leader of its pan-Arab march of struggle that it will allow only Arab decisions on Arab territories and will not compromise, calm down, or submit to blackmail and provocations as long as Arabs' rights are usurped and as long as the United States itself remains a party alongside Zionism and Israel against the Arab nation and its rights.

When the U.S. Administration either directly or indirectly points out that the Syrian step to deliver Lebanon harms Lebanon and contradicts its desires, it is frankly asserting that it intends to obstruct this step in order to keep Lebanon as a hostage in U.S. and Zionist hands. However, the United States knows very well it did not withdraw from Lebanon in peace; that it tried, through its warships, to save the 17 May agreement; and that all of its methods of aggression, plots, and stalling were foiled. Can the Reagan administration return to the status quo ante? We in this country, which has shouldered the responsibility of promoting the causes of its nation, have no illusions that the United States is capable of aggression and has allies and agents in the region. However, we confidently doubt the ability of the United States

to subjugate us and subject the cause of Arab fate and existence to its decision.

Even if all the U.S. statements about the eternal U.S.-Israeli alliance take the form of indirect threats to heroic, steadfast Syria, we do not believe there is anything new in U.S. policy. The United States has been Israel's ally for more than 30 years. It has been a partner in Israeli aggressions since the beginning of Israeli aggression on Arab territory. The United States has managed to be an ally of Israel and an enemy of the Arabs for the past 3 decades. However, it is perfectly aware that the time when it could combine these two contradictory stands is completely gone, because there is a force in the Arab homeland which has the initiative and the decision. This force, represented by Arab Syria under its struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, has devoted itself to defending Arab rights and existence, and it will never abandon its pan-Arab path until the Arabs realize their goals of liberation and restoration of all their usurped rights.

ATH-THAWRAH Attacks Conference on Terror

PM060945 Damascus ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic 29 Jun 84
p 2

[Ali Dibu "Spotlight" column: "Washington and Israel: Adopting the Policy of Terror"]

[Excerpts] Before the Zionist enemy War Minister Arens left for Washington to attend the so-called "conference on combating terror" the Israeli forces carried out a terrorist operation in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp in southern Lebanon in which scores of civilians were killed. And while the conference — which was organized by a Zionist institute called "Jonathan," named for a Zionist terrorist — was meeting in Washington, the Zionist forces were carrying out acts of terror in southern Lebanon: They closed the port of Sidon, arrested citizens, and opened fire on the inhabitants. When the conference in question closed, the Israeli Air Force was launching barbarous raids on the port area of Tripoli in northern Lebanon and nearby Al-Aranib Island.

It is therefore the terrorists who are holding a conference "to combat terror" so as to mislead world opinion, cover up their crimes, and gloss over waves of successive Israeli terrorist campaigns in occupied Palestine, Lebanon, and other Arab countries.

Zionism organized this conference in the U.S. capital with the support of Washington. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz presided over this conference whose aim is to suppress the Palestinian people's struggle and deny them their rights and their land. It is also aimed at striking at Arab nationalist and progressive forces which are allied with Syria, which does not allow the imperialists to achieve any gains because Israel is a racist colonialist base and a tool of espionage and sabotage in Asian and African countries. Every crime it committed against the Arab people and their land enjoyed the support of the United States.

Washington's presence at this conference has lent official support to the Israeli entity's plans and policies to continue aggression on and expand the occupation of Arab lands. Thus Israel and Washington head the list of those who carry out terror in the world, in the Arab area, in Central America, and in Africa.

The Arab news media are numerous and resourceful. It is incumbent upon them to counter the U.S.-Zionist campaign of misrepresentation. They are requested to address the peoples to win their friendship and inform them of the facts. They have the resources, the power of argument, and the material evidence to make their task successful.

AL-BA'TH On Jordanian-Israeli Contacts, Gulf War
PM061045 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 27 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The New Phase in the Plot"]

[Text] The news of continuous meetings between the Jordanian regime and the Zionist enemy is no longer surprising. Since the Camp David treason agreements were concluded that regime has been trying to find a space on these agreements for its own signature. It is still developing methods in coordination with the main parties to the agreements on the one hand and with sides willing to accept capitulationist settlement plans in the region on the other. In the past, the Jordanian regime proved, through its power symbols, how utterly obedient it was to the Zionist enemy. Now, by developing new methods, it is providing proof after proof of its dedication to the service of these designs and attempts to liquidate the Palestinian cause. One such proof is the regime's recent mission in some Gulf states where it urged the setting up of "an Arab force" to be thrown into the mad war of [Iraqi President] Saddam. That mission came immediately after the London economic summit, where the U.S. President and his NATO allies discussed ways of intervening in Saddam's "Qadisiyah" war.

What draws one's attention in this connection is that the Egyptian regime sent [Minister of State for Foreign Affairs] Butrus Ghali to London on an urgent mission to be briefed on intervention decisions. When he returned the two regimes began moving in harmony toward one and the same goal, which is a continuation of the war with the aim of expanding it, involving the Gulf states in it, and destroying as the Arab resources as possible. These Arab resources are supposed to be saved for the decisive battle against the Zionist enemy.

By giving some details of what is going on in connection with that unjust war we meant to emphasize certain points. The first point is that Saddam's new escalation, despite all attempts to contain the war threat to the region and the world, is in line with the role assigned to the regimes of Mubarak and Jordan. Israel supervises the implementation of that role because it serves its designs and expansionist ambitions.

The second point emerging from these rabid moves is that the Zionist enemy has deliberately announced its continual meetings with the Jordanian regime because it wanted to divert attention from Lebanon and attempts to obstruct its salvation process. The talk about coordination between Israel and the Jordanian regime, against the background of Gulf war developments, is a Camp David type cover for the new plots the enemies of the Arabs are preparing to carry out in Lebanon.

In brief, it is the same old game of "mixing the cards." It is a defunct game. Our masses are fully aware of all the plots being

hatched against Arab existence in Lebanon or at the hands of the original and future Camp David parties.

'Zionized' Arab Rulers Scored

PM061550 Damascus AL-BA'TH in Arabic 29 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial: "The Washington Meeting and the Aggression Against Tripoli"]

[Text] The recent Washington meeting set the West's imperialist targets. The Zionist air and naval attacks on Tripoli and its environs were the first signs of implementation of the agreement to hit Syria and Lebanon on the pretext of fighting terrorism. The agreement to use force in parallel with political action manifested itself in the shape of rockets and missiles pouring down on the heads of peaceful citizens in northern Lebanon.

By carrying out what its allies agreed upon in Washington, Israel, through its new aggression, has in fact confirmed that the entire West supports it and aligns itself with Zionist strategy, which certainly complements U.S. strategy in our Arab homeland.

The United States, Britain, France, and Japan have given Israel the right to kill Arabs because, in their view, Arabs are "terrorists." These states have used combating international terrorism as an excuse for supporting Israeli occupation of Arab territory. The so-called free world states have declared their hostility to everything Arab. In view of all this, some Arab rulers must now answer the question: Are they genuine Arabs or Zionists posing as Arabs?

Zionist terrorism against Arab people and territory everywhere has enjoyed the support and backing of the United States and its stooges in Paris, Bonn, London, and Tokyo. These capitals and imperialist forces now believe the entire Middle East should be subjected not only to the will of the cartels but also to the will of the Zionists who hope to build their empire on the cultural remains of the Arab nation in all Arab countries.

The conviction of certain Arab rulers that capitulation to the United States would save them from Zionist punishment is no longer valid. Even Washington, to which they turn for protection, no longer believes it. The meeting, sponsored by Zionism and hosted by the United States, was held under the slogan of combating terrorism, and regarded the Palestinian struggle and the Lebanese resistance as acts of terrorism. It unanimously approved an Israeli scheme for destruction of the Arab will. The Arabs are seen as terrorists because they resist Israel's ambitions.

The enemy's war minister, Arens, clearly and frankly defined the purpose of the Washington meeting as being confirmation of the Israeli view that force is the only remaining option for the free world states to protect their interests in the Middle East. He emphasized the need for reprisals against Syria and other Arab states because of their support for the Palestinian and Lebanese struggle and, as Shultz and other Western leaders maintain, because they use terrorism against the imperialist strategy and are therefore terrorist states which deserve punishment at the hands of the whole Western alliance.

The picture, not of imperialist alliance with Israel, but of Zionists posing as Arabs on Arab territory, is now clear. They report the news of any Israeli aggression as if they are neutral in the area's conflict, and they portray the Zionist conference in Washington as being the way to their safety. These Zionized people have overlooked that they are between two fires — the fire of Zionist reprisals against everything Arab, and the fire of people who will never forgive them or tolerate their taking a position closer to Zionism than to the nation to which they claim they belong.

HA'ARETZ on Jordan Agreement Cited

*JN061601 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT
6 Jul 84*

[Text] The Israeli paper *HA'ARETZ* disclosed the existence of a secret capitulatory agreement between the Jordanian regime and the Israeli enemy. The paper cites the Israeli science and development minister as saying members of the Labor Party met secretly in Rabat with representatives of the Jordanian regime and reached a capitulatory agreement whose details have not been disclosed.

Damascus Reports Sudanese Officers Join Revolutionaries

*JN061220 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT
6 Jul 84*

[Text] Khartoum — A great number of Sudanese soldiers under the command of Colonel Ya'qub Isma'il and other officers have joined the ranks of the

Sudanese revolutionaries who oppose Ja'far Numayri's regime. Reports say Col Ya'qub Isma'il and his comrades joining [the revolutionaries] is part of a large-scale joining of forces by a number of Sudanese officers and soldiers struggling to save the Sudanese people from Numayri's regime through popular revolution.

Writers' Congress To Meet in Palestinian Camp

*JN061802 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT
6 Jul 84*

[Palestine Broadcast: From "On the Events" program]

[Text] In Damascus, the General Secretariat of the Federation of Palestinian Writers and Journalists has announced it has exerted great efforts to ensure the success of the coming fourth general congress of the federation, to undo the negative effects of the so-called San'a' congress, and to preserve the unity of the federation in the current difficult circumstances experienced by the Palestinian revolution and cause. In a statement issued 2 days ago, the General Secretariat announced that the fourth general congress will be held on 15 August in one of the Palestinian camps [in Syria].

The statement says the General Secretariat held contacts with Palestinian, Arab and international media and Palestinian revolution groups as well as with all members of the fourth general congress without exception, inviting them to participate in the struggle to achieve democracy and to abide by principles and values. The statement explains that the General Secretariat will continue its contacts in order to assert the unity of Palestinian writers and journalists and also the unity of Palestinian national culture. The statement also says the General Secretariat welcomes any proposals to ensure the success of this congress and to turn it into a historical congress for Palestinian unity.

Officials Deny Involvement in Dikko Affair

TA071759 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Israeli and Nigerian officials have denied any connection with the attempt to kidnap Nigeria's former Transport Minister Umaru Dikko and smuggle him back to Lagos. Dikko and three other unidentified men were found in two crates at London's Stansted airport ready to be hoisted onto a plane heading for Nigeria. According to British security officials, two of the unidentified men were Israelis, and they were involved in the plot.

Foreign Ministry Statement

TA081348 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Yosi Melman and Dalya Sharon report]

[Excerpts] The names of the two Israelis detained in connection with the kidnapping of the former Nigerian minister Umaru Dikko are Lou Shapira and Felix (Abutal). This was told to the *DAVAR* correspondent by a top source of the London police. The police spokesman refused to confirm this, but admitted that two of the four people detained in the affair are Israelis.

The affair is causing an international storm, and newspapers around the world report about the "Israeli connection." However, the Foreign Ministry spokesman in Jerusalem denied completely the allegations that Israel or its representative institutions are involved in the case. According to the spokesman, no official notice from the British authorities has been received at the Israeli Embassy in London, and no Israeli citizen has appealed to the embassy for help.

It appears that the British security services had prior knowledge of Nigeria's aim to kidnap the man.

Three POW's Alive, Other Said Killed in Air Raid

TA061638 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Hezi Shay, an Armored Corps soldier, is alive and well, and is being held in captivity by Ahmad Jibril's men. The Austrian ambassadors in Greece and Syria conferred with Shay yesterday, as well as with the two NAHAL [IDF youth unit] soldiers, Yosef Groff and Nisim Salem. The three are in good condition, and statements on the visits were immediately given to their families.

Nayif Hawatimah's terrorist organization has officially announced that soldier Samir As'ad was killed in the Israeli Air Force raid on Rabbit Island. This was conveyed by the International Red Cross [IRC] representative in Israel to the IDF.

The IDF spokesman says that Hawatimah's terrorist organization has never had any base on Rabbit Island, which makes the argument that Samir As'ad was killed there during the aerial bombardment totally unfounded. The IDF spokesman says that if the prisoner is indeed dead, he was murdered in cold blood, or

in other grave circumstances that have absolutely nothing to do with the air raid. The IDF spokesman recalls that Samir As'ad was kidnapped more than a year ago and held in secrecy without his captors admitting that he was being held by them. Only after Israel revealed this fact did Hawatimah's organization admit that As'ad was indeed in its hands, but even then it refused to allow the IRC representatives to meet with him. Now Hawatimah's organization has refused to agree to hand over As'ad's body to his relatives in Israel. In spite of the deep concern for the well-being of Samir As'ad, Israel will not accept as final Hawatimah's contention that he is dead, before this is proved beyond dispute. The full responsibility for the life of the prisoner lies with Hawatimah and the leaders of his organization, and if it turns out that Samir As'ad really was killed, Israel will not remain silent. Those responsible for the horrendous atrocity will be made to pay for it.

The Armored Corps soldier Hezi Shay has been missing approximately 2 years, since the battle in As-Sultan Ya'qub. He was inside the same tank as Arye Lieberman, who was returned from Syria a few days ago, and with soldiers Zekharya Baumel and Tzvi Feldman, who are still missing. Another tank man, Yehuda Katz, is also missing from the As-Sultan Ya'qub battle. He was in the same tank as the late Captain Zohar Lifshitz, whose body was returned to Israel about a week ago.

Hezi Shay, Yosef Groff, and Nisim Salem sent letters to their families, and these will be given to the respective relatives in a few days by Austrian Ambassador to Greece Dr Herbert Amry.

Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal has learned that the visit with Hezi Shay marks the culmination of extensive negotiations in which Dr Amry served as the middleman. Israel will now permit the IRC representatives to visit the Palestinian prisoners held here, and Jibril's organization will allow the IRC representatives to visit, for the first time, Hezi Shay and — after a long break — with Yosef Groff and Nisim Salem. The visits will be concurrent, and a separate statement will be made on the date they will take place.

The head of the Israeli negotiating team, [former justice minister] Shmu'el Tamir, said that negotiations over the exchange of prisoners with Jibril's organization have not yet begun. Dr Amry announced today in a broadcast from Austria that in principle, both parties are interested in exchanging prisoners, but that this will take some time. Shmu'el Tamir emphasized that Israel will continue to make every effort to locate the soldiers who are still missing.

Tamir on Possible POW Exchange With Jibril

TA081140 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0940 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Statement by former Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir at a news conference held by Dr Herbert Amry, Austrian ambassador to Greece; Major General 'Amos Yaron, chief of the IDF Manpower Branch; and Tamir in Jerusalem — live]

[Excerpt] Dr Amry took it upon himself to mediate the POW exchange. During these 4 months he flew back and forth between

Damascus and Israel, making diligent efforts and showing great initiative in discovering the whereabouts of Hezi Shay, and at the same time acceding to certain demands from the Jibril organization concerning their missing persons. This was a very difficult mission, and at certain times it seemed as though it was impossible. He persevered, however, with the help of his friend, Austria's ambassador in Damascus; with the support of his government, and the Austrian foreign minister. A few weeks ago, Jibril admitted to Dr Amry and Austria's ambassador in Damascus that indeed Hezi Shay is currently being held prisoner, that he is alive and well, and is subject to a prisoner exchange.

Israel has about 120 detainees, most of them Jibril people, who remained in our hands after the evacuation of the Ansar camp. They were not held in the Ansar camp, and as far as we are concerned the agreement did not apply to them. They are held by Israel, and among them are some top commanders of the Jibril organization. As a result of the agreement which was achieved with Dr Amry's help, in the next few days we hope that the IRC [International Red Cross] will simultaneously visit our three prisoners, Shay, Nisim Salem, and Yosef Groff, and the 120 Jibril prisoners we hold. So far there have been no negotiations concerning the prisoner exchange; however, we are convinced that the removal of this great stumbling block — that is, our insistence that Hezi Shay, after 2 years of being missing, be accounted for — after removing this stumbling block there is a chance of movement toward negotiation.

Austrian on Contacts With Terrorists Over POW's

TA081355 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] The Austrian diplomat who visited the three Israeli soldiers held captive by Ahmad Jibril's men believes that his meeting with Hezi Shay marks a psychological breakthrough. Now it will be possible to accelerate the negotiations for the release of all three Israeli prisoners held by that organization. According to Dr Herbert Amry, a new channel of communications with the terrorists has opened, but he believes the negotiations will take some time and will not be easy.

Regarding his meeting with Hezi Shay, Dr Amry said that the prisoner did not say how he was treated, but Dr Amry was impressed by Shay's appearance and he was treated well. He conferred with Shay in a separate room, away from the other prisoners. Hezi Shay said that when he fled the burning tank in the As-Sultan Ya'qub battle, he was with Arye Lieberman, the soldier who was returned to Israel from Syrian captivity 10 days ago, but that they were separated later. Regarding the imprisoned Druze soldier, Samir As'ad, Dr Amry said that he would not rule out the possibility that As'ad was indeed on Rabbit Island. The Austrian diplomat was interviewed by our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal.

Interrogation of Ferry Detainees Continues

TA080759 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Jul 84 p 1

[Excerpt] The headmaster of a British boarding school has

telexed the Foreign Ministry, the British Embassy in Tel Aviv, the Israel Embassy in London and *THE JERUSALEM POST* asking why Israel is still holding Mazin Masri, a schoolboy passenger aboard the *Alisur Blanco* ferry which was forced into Haifa port on June 29.

Masri, headmaster Simon Gray writes, has not yet been released.

Of the 63 passengers and 24 crew members aboard the ferry when it was halted between Cyprus and Beirut, all but nine were released aboard the ferry on June 29 after being questioned and photographed. A further five were returned to Lebanon last Tuesday. A strict blackout has been maintained about the identities and fate of the remaining four who are still held in Israel.

Senior sources told *THE POST* last night that the four will remain in custody "until their interrogation is over." The sources would give no indication of how long this might take.

They confirmed that the four were directly involved in planning a major terrorist action against Israel, but would divulge no more information.

They would not confirm that the four were Shi'ite fundamentalists, as has been published abroad, and would give no details about their terrorist organization affiliation.

Sources Deny Hit Squads in South Lebanon

TA081301 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 8 Jul 84 p 2

[Yehuda Tzur report]

[Excerpt] Israeli sources firmly deny reports published in the foreign press, especially in Sweden and in *TIME* this past week, on the existence of an Israeli "liquidation squad" which kills hostile elements in southern Lebanon.

The Israeli sources told our correspondent that these reports are unfounded. They added that these reports are based on hearsay and on reports in the Beirut press. The Israeli sources told our correspondent that this is not Israel's method of action, and if there had been any truth to the reports, elements within Israel would have risen up against this and demanded an inquiry on the matter.

Swedish Commander Denies Story

TA061312 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Olaf (Igelsson), the commander of the Swedish UN contingents, has denied a Swedish news agency report that acts of murder and harassment were carried out by Israeli Shin Bet personnel in southern Lebanon. In a letter he sent to the IDF liaison unit with the United Nations, (Igelsson) also denied allegations that the personnel staffing the Swedish hospital in An-Naqurah, or people from other contingents, have testified against Israelis reportedly involved in such activity. It now transpires that the source of the report is the Beirut newspaper, *DAILY STAR*.

UNIFIL Man: No Violation

TA061740 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpt] A senior officer in UNIFIL, the UN force in south Lebanon, says that Israeli security men went into a local village shortly before a civilian resident was killed there, but he said he could not confirm any allegation by village residents that Israelis had shot the man. Lieutenant Colonel Michael Shannon told reporter Alan Ben-Ami that Senegalese soldiers, among whom the UN had identified Israeli security men, were in four cars that passed a UNIFIL checkpoint in the village itself.

Villagers have told an ASSOCIATED PRESS reporter that Israeli agents gunned down 27-year old (Mashhad Nahas) in the village square. Col Shannon said that UN soldiers later found the body in the village as well as M-16 cartridge cases, but he said he could not substantiate any claims about how the man died. Col Shannon said this was the first case he had heard of of allegations involving Israelis in the murder of civilians.

Egypt Recalls Charge D'Affaires for Consultations

TA081342 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 8 Jul 84 pp 1, 10

[Smadar Peri report]

[Excerpt] The charge d'affaires of the Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv, Muhammad Basyuni, who is the acting Egyptian ambassador in Israel, was recalled urgently to his country yesterday.

In a talk with the *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* correspondent yesterday, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, said that "panic should be avoided and extreme conclusions must not be drawn" from the return of Basyuni to Cairo. According to him, "Basyuni was recalled for consultations, at the end of which he will return to Tel Aviv." Yesterday rumors began to spread in Cairo that Butrus Ghali had asked to be released from his duty. Ghali denied these rumors: "I will continue to fulfill the duty given to me in the last 7 years, and I will continue my attempts to bring about a comprehensive arrangement in our area." According to him, Egypt is awaiting the outcome of the election in Israel. He emphasized that "we will continue the peace negotiations with any party that comes to power. Until then we are waiting to see what happens, and we will not get involved in Israel's internal affairs."

State of Relations With Egypt Analyzed

TA091348 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Jul 84 p 10

[Moshe Zaq commentary: "Reshuffle in Cairo"]

[Excerpts] "Mister President, this formulation is absolutely unacceptable," Egyptian UN Ambassador Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid told President As-Sadat in Ismailia on 25 December 1977, after reading the joint declaration which As-Sadat had formulated together with Menahem Begin at the summit meeting.

The Israelis in the room were surprised by the sharp words voiced by the UN ambassador to the Egyptian president. They were equally surprised when As-Sadat immediately "shelved" the joint declaration, which included an agreed clause concerning the Palestinian issue. In a later meeting with Menahem Begin the joint declaration was formulated anew, stating that Egypt's president and Israel's prime minister agreed to disagree on the Palestinian question. This diplomat, who challenged the joint As-Sadat-Begin statement on the Palestinian issue, has now been appointed the Egyptian foreign minister.

There is no reason to suppose that Prime Minister General Kamal Hasan 'Ali will let the new foreign minister endanger the income of \$2 billion which Egypt receives annually from the United States in economic and military aid.

Undoubtedly, 'Abd al-Majid will emphasize different issues than did his predecessor, but he will have to take into consideration the difficult economic situation in Egypt, which rules out gambling on a policy which may jeopardize the continuation of U.S. aid. A policy of disavowal of the Camp David accords could endanger this.

The reshuffle in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry leadership was carried out the day following the announcement of the exchange of ambassadors between Moscow and Cairo. This, accompanied by the announcement of Dr Butrus Ghali's retirement as minister of state for foreign affairs, as well as the recall of Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Basyuni for consultations in Cairo, gives the impression that we are on the eve of a dramatic turning point in Egyptian policy. However, such is not the case: As far back as 2 years ago, Dr Butrus Ghali told me of his intention to retire from his post in order to complete a research project, while the charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv had long ago said that he would be replaced by another diplomat. His recall to Cairo is surely connected with the new post to which he will be appointed.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, like many other Arabs, dreams of an Egyptian comeback as leader of the Arab world. They want once more to be in a position to maneuver in order to extract the maximum from them.

Husni Mubarak wants Egypt to regain the millions which, as a confrontation state, it received from the Arab countries, without losing its income from U.S. aid. This is the goal toward which the new foreign minister will be striving shortly. However, a firm U.S. stand and Israeli alertness will be required to thwart his mission of stripping the peace agreement with Israel of any real substance — in order to earn the respect of the Arab oil states — while continuing to enjoy U.S. aid.

When Roy Atherton, former U.S. Ambassador to Cairo and current State Department official, publishes an article in *FOREIGN AFFAIRS* which expresses some regret over the U.S. commitment not to negotiate with the PLO, Dr 'Abd al-Majid may assume that the United States will not react should Egypt ease up on its stand against Palestinian terrorism or in favor of peace with Israel.

This error in judgement may prompt Egypt's foreign minister to try to weaken Israeli-Egyptian relations once again.

Only Israeli alertness to events in Egypt — even during this election period — and U.S. determination to react to any impairment of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty — even as the U.S. election campaign reaches its peak — will demonstrate to the Egyptian Government the futility of its attempt to bridge the gap between loyalty to peace with Israeli and solidarity with the belligerent objectives of the PLO and its supporters in the Arab world.

Egyptian Officials on Alignment, Likud

TA081310 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Jul 84 p 13

[Shefi Gabay article]

[Excerpt] The opinion of the Arab countries which follow the struggle for power in Israel, contested by the Likud headed by Yitzhak Shamir and the Alignment headed by Shim'on Peres, was expressed by the popular Egyptian magazine, *AL MAWQIF AL-'ARABI*. Quoting different Arab personages, the magazine claims that the Likud and the Alignment are two sides of the same coin.

According to this magazine, the Likud's object is the establishment of a "greater Israel," while the Alignment is wearing a mask of "moderation" and is calling for "negotiations" and for the peaceful solution of the Palestinian problem. At the same time, however, it rejects the basic, legitimate demands of the Palestinian people.

In talks not for attribution which I held with Egyptian personages in Cairo last week, the latter expressed doubts whether it would be possible to implement the Camp David accords as Egypt understands them with an Alignment led coalition, especially those clauses relating to the future of the Palestinians. In this connection the Egyptians reminded us that the infrastructure of the four Jewish cities established in Judea and Samaria — Qiryat Arba', Ma'ale Adummim, Ari'el, and Ma'ale Efrayim — as well as many other settlements, was prepared at the time by the Alignment government. The same personages claim that the Alignment established most of the settlements in the Golan Heights, as well as Yamit and the settlements around it in Sinai.

The Egyptian personages do not believe that there is any difference between the Alignment and the Likud regarding the future of the Camp David agreements, and therefore Egypt looks for the solution of the Middle East conflict through the U.S. Administration following the U.S. presidential elections.

Another possibility for the solution of the conflict is to act through the United Nations, which will set up a peace conference in Geneva to be attended by all the parties to the conflict, as well as the two superpowers.

Indirect Israeli-Syrian Negotiations Denied

TA081146 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Jul 84 p 1

[Shmu'el Tzadqa report from London]

[Excerpts] Syria and Israel are currently conducting negotiations

through a third party over security arrangements in Lebanon. Contacts between the two countries brought about the recent exchange of POW's and the restoration of peace in Beirut, the London newspaper *THE OBSERVER* reported in today's morning edition.

Senior security sources in Israel denied the existence of negotiations and said that a disengagement of forces in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' area was already proposed to Syria a few months ago. The sources said that the UN secretary general rejected Israel's proposals that UNIFIL troops serve as a buffer after he heard in Damascus that Syria rejected this proposal outright.

Jordan Slows West Bank Moves Pending Elections

TA061204 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Jordan has slowed down the pace of its activities in Judea and Samaria, probably until the Israeli elections are over. This, at least, is the impression formed by members of the Civilian Administration who met with pro-Jordanian people. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports:

[Begin recording] Unlike the situation a few months ago, when King Husayn renewed Parliament, held elections, and issued invitations to representatives of the West Bank, Jordan is today decreasing its activities in the territories and keeping a low profile. Those members of the Civilian Administration who recently met with pro-Jordanian persons were informed that Jordan is waiting for the results of the Knesset elections before planning its future moves. Jordanian MPs who visit Judea and Samaria try to be inconspicuous and do not stage flamboyant meetings such as those held by MP (Da'ud Sulayman) during his visit 2 months ago. Reports from Amman tell of sharp criticism hurled at (Da'ud Sulayman) over his ostentatious tour. Funds he promised have failed to arrive and, on the contrary, Jordan is demanding that monies owed by the inhabitants of the territories be repaid.

An example of Jordan's unwillingness to act is the decision to prohibit the pro-Jordanians from accepting mayoral offices in the territories instead of Israeli Military Government people. As will be recalled, Israel's coordinator of activities in the territories said that under certain conditions he would be willing to replace the Israeli officers with Arabs. However, Jordan did not allow anyone to take over the posts.

The freeze does not apply only to Jordan's activity in the territories. A slowdown can also be noted in the activity of the new parliament, which was primarily meant to symbolize the link between the two banks of the Jordan. [end recording]

Goren Meets West Bank Mayoral Candidates

TA081303 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 8 Jul 84 p 9

[Amnon Raz report]

[Text] The coordinator of activities in the territories, Shmu'el Goren, has recently met with various Ramallah, Nabulus, and

Hebron notables, and discussed with them the possibility of replacing the Jewish mayors with Arabs.

Nadim Zarru, a former Jordanian Government minister as well as a former Ramallah mayor — until he was dismissed in the early 1970's — presented the coordinator with preconditions for accepting an appointment. Zarru admitted he is afraid to undertake this position after his car was burned a few months ago. He will be willing to take the chance if the Ramallah residents appeal to him with a petition signed by at least 3,000 people, as proposed by the head of the local chamber of commerce.

According to Zarru, the Arab environment requires preparation for this change, and it is also necessary to have the consent of Jordan, which "at the moment does not want to make a decision, and is waiting for the Israeli election outcome, like the rest of us."

"Paradoxically enough," a senior military authorities officer says, "Jordan still recognizes Zarru as the legitimate mayor, in addition to Karim Khalaf. He has the services of a secretary and an office at his disposal in Amman, and even receives a mayor's salary."

Shmu'el Goren met also with Ramallah Attorney 'Aziz Shihadah. No practical conclusions have been reached yet.

Alignment Maintaining 15-Seat Edge Over Likud

TA061130 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 6 Jul 84 pp 1, 7

[DAHAF public opinion poll]

[Text] The relative strength of the Alignment and the Likud did not change during the first days of July, and the Alignment is maintaining the 15-seat edge over the Likud registered in the second half of June.

This is the main finding of a public opinion poll commissioned by YEDI'OT AHARONOT, conducted from 1 to 3 July. The poll covered 1,230 people forming a representative sample of the Jewish population.

The question polled was: Who would you vote for were elections held now? The answers are quoted in Knesset seats while the findings of the previous poll, conducted from 19 to 25 June, are given in parentheses: Alignment — 53 (54); Likud — 38 (39); National Religious Party — 4 to 5 (5); Agudat Yisra'el and SHAS — 4 (4); Tehiya — 5 (5); Yahad — 3 to 4 (3); Shinuy — 1 to 2 (2); Citizens Rights Movement — 1 to 2 (1); TAMI — 1 to 2 (1); Morasha — 1 to 2 (1); Ometz — 1 (0); Lova Eli'av — 1 (-1); HADASH and Progressive Movement for Peace — 4 (4).

The minus sign in the case of Lova Eli'av shows that his first Knesset seat is not yet certain.

It should be emphasized that the poll is less effective regarding the small parties, and that the margin of error may be wider than in the case of the large parties.

This forecast shows that the undecided are making up their minds whom to vote for. It should be pointed out that, contrary to the previous poll, a significant drop has now been registered in the number of "floating votes." Approximately 13 percent are now saying that they have not yet made up their minds (compared with 19 percent in June), while 15 percent are inclined to vote for the same lists as before but are not yet certain that they will do so (15 percent held this position in June). Therefore, the number of voters open to persuasion has dropped from 34 percent in June to 28 percent at the beginning of July.

It has emerged that the events which took place in the period between the two polls, such as the prisoner exchange and the beginning of the election propaganda television broadcasts, did not actually affect the general picture.

Another finding of the poll indicates that 2.5 percent of the public (approximately three Knesset seats) will not be at their places of residence on election day and will not take part in the voting. Approximately 1.8 percent of them will be overseas, while 0.7 will be vacationing in Israel. This 2.5 percent consists of approximately 1 percent Alignment voters and 0.3 percent Likud voters.

Moda'i Returns From Colombia, United States

TA080944 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 0810 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 8 Jul (ITIM) — This morning Energy and Infrastructure Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i returned to Israel from London on board an El Al plane following a 3-week trip. During the trip, Moda'i signed an agreement to purchase Colombian coal in exchange for Israeli industrial products. The minister left the airport at 0530 for home, but will later attend the Cabinet session in Jerusalem.

The energy minister began his trip in Colombia and signed an agreement which has already been implemented and is valid for 5 years. According to the agreement, Israel will purchase 5 million tons of coal for the Hadera power plant. About 60,000 tons of Colombian coal will be supplied to Israel in the near future.

After signing the agreement Mr Moda'i left for the United States where, along with U.S. Secretary of Energy Donald Hodel, he stressed the understanding reached between Israel and the United States on research and development into the production of shale oil. The United States has not yet been able to produce the oil profitably because it costs approximately \$60 a barrel. Minister Moda'i stressed that Israel is striving to produce shale oil at a cost of only \$30. He said that Israel has rich shale oil deposits and as research and development advance, Israel will be able to produce oil from these deposits. In his opinion, as soon as economic profitability is achieved, it will be possible to supply all Israeli energy needs for the next 30 years at the current consumption level.

Pat Travels to U.S. For Free Trade Zone Talks

TA091340 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1130 GMT 9 Jul 84

[“Announcement by the Industry and Trade Ministry’s Spokesman — ITIM headline]

[Text] Jerusalem, 9 Jul (ITIM) — Industry and Trade Minister Gid'on Pat left last night on a 2-day official visit to Washington, where he will join the negotiating team in another round of talks on a free trade zone with the United States.

Upon his departure, Minister Pat pointed out that the U.S. and Israeli teams negotiating the establishment of a free trade zone have reached positive accords on most of the subjects. He added that these accords cover approximately 80 percent of those areas to be included in the agreement.

Minister Pat expressed the hope that the two sides would formulate and perhaps complete the draft joint agreement so that a draft law to this effect could shortly be submitted to Congress for its approval, before its recess prior to the U.S. elections.

ETHIOPIA

Foreign Minister Discusses African Issues*NC080455 Paris AFP in English 1436 GMT 7 Jul 84*

[Text] Paris, July 7 (AFP) — Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde, whose country currently holds the chairmanship of the troubled Organization of African Unity (OAU), was today scheduled to leave Paris for Morocco, resuming an African tour aimed at seeking solutions to the continent's most pressing conflicts.

Two of the conflicts, those in the Western Sahara territory and in Chad, have in recent years split and almost paralyzed the 50-nation body.

Mr Goshu is due to discuss the guerrilla war in the contested Western Sahara with Moroccan ruler King Hassan II.

He will then travel on to neighbouring Algeria where he will meet representatives of the Polisario front, which is fighting Morocco for control of the phosphate-rich desert territory.

At a news conference here yesterday after a meeting with French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson, Mr Goshu had announced that his government was favourable to current efforts to organize a conference in the Congo capital of Brazzaville with a view to ending the war in Chad.

Mr Goshu, who had arrived in Paris on Thursday from Brazzaville, said the Ethiopians "support efforts now being made" to end the war. "The people of Chad need peace," he said.

Mr Goshu hinted that the Brazzaville conference — which is not being organized under OAU auspices — could probably take place in the middle of this month.

Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam had "expressed support" to Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso for the peace moves, he said.

"Something is expected to happen around mid-July — before the 20th of July," he added.

Mr Goshu said Mr Cheysson had told him that French troops in Chad "will be withdrawn immediately after agreement on withdrawal of all foreign troops" from the country is reached.

However, he described the current situation in the Western Sahara as "in an impasse."

A majority of leaders of OAU countries were in favour of postponing a planned OAU summit meeting until November in order to have a better chance of resolving that "emotive and divisive" issue, he said.

After visiting Morocco and Algeria, Mr Goshu is due next week to travel to Ndjamen (Chad) and Tripoli. Before coming here yesterday, he had visited Ivory Coast, Gabon, Zaire and Congo.

SOMALIA

Siad Barre Addresses National Assembly 7 Jul*EA081823 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1145 GMT 8 Jul 84*

[Speech by President Siad Barre to National Assembly session in Mogadishu on 7 July — recorded]

[Excerpts] We have come through a difficult period. It has not rained throughout the country as we anticipated. We are experiencing restrictions in the export of livestock. Perhaps this is because we have not taken any precautions in the global livestock market. Generally, life is a struggle and part of the struggle is due to the world trading situation. There is no doubt that depending on capital inputs, our own effort, and planning the quality of commodities for sale will enable one to win, through.

On international relations, no doubt there has been a lot of drum beating to isolate us. Our reaction to this has been that we did not fight back. There were [words indistinct] but we believe that the difficult period, the baseless lies, and the widespread propaganda coupled with the misconduct of some Somalis were all resisted by the general public of Somalia and its government.

We are now in the process of preparing ourselves for an appropriate response to this baseless and cheap propaganda spread throughout the world against the SDR [Somali Democratic Republic] by the Somali nation's enemy which is itself not without considerable power. Others, who do not include the visible enemy, attempt in a very cheap and shameless way to spread baseless lies and cheap propaganda against the SDR. On such occasions, the Somali people are sometimes misled. Because an enemy may hear something on the street or from the few reactionary elements or from those who are politically dead and cannot resurrect themselves, he therefore bases his policies and programs to subvert the Somali nation on such elements. The truth is that foreigners never learn the thinking of the general public of Somalia and the extent of its loyalty to the nation. They make grave mistakes sometimes, and that is the time when they lay erroneous traps for the Somali nation only to find them backfiring. This sometimes creates doubts and suspicion between them and the Somali people.

As for our relations with Africa, Asia, the Western world and some socialist nations, they are very good. We have a good understanding with them and we thank them for the tangible assistance extended to us at times when we faced difficulties. We thank them very much and we will not forget their help, as we shall never forget those who harmed us, both of which will appear in bold letters in the history of the Somali nation.

On the border issue and the allies of the Abyssinians and the evils they engage in, I think up to now they have not achieved much success although they are occupying two of our towns, but time will tell on this. It is obvious this was a preconceived move.

However, we have been saddened by two things, irrespective of who engineered them. This is the first time in the history of the Somali nation that the Abyssinians have succeeded in arming a

Somali against a Somali. As a matter of fact we are very bitter about this. This shame has really hurt me. In the past when faced with an enemy, the Somalis were united. It is a shame for the Somali people to kill each other with arms provided by the Abyssinians while they stand on the sidelines and watch them slaughter each other and at the same time start dancing at the scene as though afraid of nothing. Meanwhile the enemy is colonizing them, ransacking their homesteads, looting their property, and enriching himself.

To be colonized by the weakest, the most primitive colonialist in the world really hurts. Somali blood is hardly accustomed to stand such abuses. But I am convinced beyond any reasonable doubt that these confused Somalis will realize their mistakes as time passes and they will come to their senses and that they will know for sure who their true enemy is, namely the Abyssinians and those behind them. They will then come to understand and they will manage their own affairs.

Somalia calls upon Abyssinians to reconsider the fate of their own people which certainly requires attention, to ignore foreign powers who will in no way be there forever, and to stop spilling the blood of the Abyssinian people.

Somalia is ready at any time and in any place to hold talks with Abyssinia to iron out their differences but on condition that they withdraw from SDR territory to avoid bloodshed. Its neither in their nor our interests to shed the blood of our people for no apparent reason. Those who can sincerely offer any sort of advice or mediation, are impartial, and have no hidden motives are welcomed and we will accept them. That is our policy regarding the Ethiopians [Habashi].

Radio Halkan on Attempted Shooting of Minister

*EA072031 (Clandestine) Radio Halkan in Somali to Somalia
1800 GMT 7 Jul 84*

[Text] Reports circulating in Mogadishu say that on 30 June, an attempt to shoot the so-called minister of the interior in the Siad regime, (Ahmad Sulayman Dafeh) took place. The reports say that on the evening of 30 June, a speeding car fired a machine gun on a vehicle carrying (Ahmad Sulayman Dafeh) but no one was hurt.

The reports add that (Ahmad Sulayman Dafeh) was not hurt but was completely shaken. He is one of the senior (?idolators) and a son-in-law of dictator Siad Barre. He also held several ministerial posts, such as minister of national security, presidency and national planning.

Rebels Bomb Government Building in Hargeisa

*EA061131 (Clandestine) Radio Halkan in Somali to Somalia
1800 GMT 5 Jul 84*

[Text] Reports from the capital of the northwest region, Hargeisa, confirm that on 2 July a bomb exploded at the local government headquarte in Hargeisa. The report adds the bomb caused extensive damage to the building. Following the explosion the repressive organs of the Mogadishu regime began mass arrests of the general public.

The reports add further that the repressive organs of dictator Barre have up to now imprisoned over 40 persons, most of them teachers and students, in its torture chambers.

CAMEROON

President Biya Reshuffles Government

NC071510 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Yaounde, July 7 (AFP) — Cameroonian President Paul Biya today reshuffled his government, moving William Eteki Mboumoua, who was previously minister attached to the presidency, to the post of foreign minister.

Mr Eteki Mboumoua is a former secretary-general of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

The former foreign minister, Felix Tonye Mbog, was appointed minister of posts and telecommunications in the reshuffle.

Among other changes announced today, Minister of Social Affairs Delphine Tsanga was replaced by Ze Rene Nguele, who was not previously in the government.

Mrs Tsanga, who had been appointed in 1975, leaves the government.

Today's reshuffle comes just two months after an attempt to overthrow Mr Biya's government by members of his palace guard was crushed after heavy fighting in the west African country.

Biya on 'Fundamental Objectives' Of CNU Party

AB062140 Yaounde Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, has reaffirmed the fundamental objectives of the Cameroon National Union Party (CNU) as the vital catalyst of national unity and national construction.

In a press interview yesterday with the national newspaper *CAMEROON TRIBUNE*, the head of state however regretted that this underlying role of the party was not given its desired dimension during the unfortunate incident of last April 6th. He stressed the necessity for party militants and officials to rid the entire party of acquired habits which, he remarked, are no longer tolerable within the new deal democratic options.

Outlining measures already taken within the party hierarchy to render it more functional, President Biya recalled the recent renewal of the party political bureau and shakeups within its Central Committee Secretariat.

Questioned on the present state of the economy, President Biya reassured his fellow citizens and foreign economic partners that the Cameroonian economy was doing fine in spite of what he described as subversive and destabilizing maneuvers coupled with the difficult world economic situation. The economy is inextricably linked to agriculture and the nation's rural community. The head of state talked of careful studies underway to render village communities economically viable while not alienating the sociocultural values of the diverse traditional settings.

Answering on the next case of political, economic, and administrative reforms announced last April 10th following the insurrection, President Biya reiterated his vow never to fail in his duty. He appealed to the national community to respond as committed patriots to the project of a new Cameroonian society under way by radical change in mentality and collective mobilization for corresponding improvement to all sectors of national life.

On the role of the national press in promoting the new deal options, President Biya hailed the positive participation of the national media in dissipating the misconstrued and misinformed press publications on Cameroon. The Cameroonian journalist, as a man of the people, the head of state remarked, must possess such ethical traits as high personality, a sense of responsibility, and devotion to service in the high interest and ideals of the new deal society.

CHAD

Brazzaville Talks Site Confirmed; Habre Comments

AB062035 Ndjamenat Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] The national reconciliation conference of Brazzaville will effectively take place in the Congolese capital. This clarification was made necessary by unconfirmed reports concerning the possible transfer of the venue of the reconciliation meeting to be attended by the Chadian Government and the various opposition groups.

Official sources say that the Chadian authorities are having regular contacts with the Congolese authorities in order to make possible the organization of the roundtable conference as soon as possible. The Ndjamenat authorities have contributed a lot to the preparation of the conference in order to avoid any misunderstanding concerning the meeting. During an interview granted to some French journalists of the *LIBERATION* and *LA CROIX* dailies last Tuesday, the president of the republic reasserted Chad's readiness to go to Brazzaville and not to Libreville as certain press agencies have announced as the venue of the meeting.

It has been pointed out that the Congolese authorities have been taking steps for some months now to make all the African capitals aware of this meeting which both Ndjamenat and Brazzaville would like to be between Chadians only. There will be no question — like in Addis Ababa — of allowing any interference — even if only insidious — likely to hinder the holding of the conference. In other words, the president of the republic believes it is necessary that precautions should be taken concerning particularly the preparation of the forthcoming meeting between Chadians. He pointed out that there are some people, particularly Libyans, who hope for the failure of the Brazzaville conference. The head of state further said that this is why a minimum of elements and conditions must be obtained to ensure the success of the Brazzaville conference. A number of misunderstandings should be cleared away before the meeting. Whether one likes it or not [words indistinct], there is a reality in Chad: That is, there is a government on one side and opposition movements on the other side.

This discussion with the French press enabled President Habre to clarify once again his recent statement that he was ready to withdraw from the national political scene if he was convinced that this could restore peace to the country. In this connection, he stated that he was not just speaking as an individual because the government which he heads is one of the organs of the country's institutions and an institution can survive individuals. The head of state then added: Our making this statement does not mean that we are retreating before Al-Qadhdhafi whom the FAN has always fought against.

Talking about the creation of the National Union for Independence and Revolution [UNIR], the head of state said that it demonstrated the evolution of the FAN on which nationwide responsibilities rested. The UNIR has thus replaced the fan with greater ambitions in a new framework. All Chadians must unite within the UNIR with its objectives, its name, and its ambitions. The head of state further recalled his projected tour of the south and declared that the people of the area were looking forward to the visit. Only the recent events in the north have delayed the tour, President Habre said.

With regard to the Libyan aggression, the head of state recalled his desire to see the dispute settled through negotiations, but he did not rule out a military solution since Libya's ambition is outright annexation of Chad. The president of the republic finally talked about the considerable French assistance to Chad both in the military and civilian sectors. Hissein Habre said, however, that he would have liked the Manta Operation to prevent Libya from settling down in the north of the country. But Libya's establishment in the north is now a reality. Of course, the government will never capitulate to Libya, he said.

UNIR Wants Preparatory Meeting

AB081135 Paris AFP in English 1119 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] Ndjamen, July 8 (AFP) — The proposed Chadian national reconciliation conference must be preceded by "one or more preparatory meetings" to give it the best chance of success, the ruling party in Ndjamen said here Saturday.

The Central Committee of the recently-formed National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR), chaired by President Hissein Habre, said that the preparatory meetings should take place without the involvement of other countries.

The conference itself should bring together "the legal government of Chad and its various opponents," the Central Committee statement said. The statement gave party agreement for the conference to be held in Brazzaville, and said its organisation was a matter for the Congolese Government alone.

Earlier yesterday the secretary of state for foreign affairs in the Ndjamen government, Ahmed Korom, told the CHADIAN PRESS AGENCY that officials should "clear the ground" before any meeting between Mr. Habre and "opposition figures." Mr. Korom said that in agreeing to meet the opposition, which holds the north of the country under former President Goukouni Oueddei with the support of Libya, the government had "taken an enormous step towards peace."

An attempt by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to bring the warring groups together in Addis Ababa late last year failed after Mr. Habre refused to attend, on the grounds that Mr. Goukouni's delegation at the talks had been given a head-of-state welcome in the Ethiopian capital.

Mr. Habre's regime, which took power in 1982 after ousting Mr. Goukouni from Ndjamen, considers itself the legal government of Chad.

The new attempt to organise talks is being sponsored by Congo President Denis Sassou-Nguesso without direct OAU participation.

Mr. Korom said the OAU was "not really in a position to find a solution to the Chadian problem because it is utterly ignorant of the realities of Chad."

Speaking in Paris on Friday, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Goshu Wolde — whose country is currently chairing the OAU — said Ethiopia supported the planned talks.

The talks would probably take place in mid-July, and before the 20th of the month, he added.

Adequate Preparations Urged

AB070925 Ndjamen Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] As is known, the creation of the National Union for Independence and Revolution has given a new impetus to the dynamic of national unity. This can be seen in the constant concern of the Chadians for the restoration of peace in their country. Efforts by responsible patriots are geared toward this objective. The Chadian Government, which wants to assume its responsibilities, namely by safeguarding our territorial integrity and our national sovereignty, made it a priority objective to achieve the reconciliation of Chadians who, for one reason or another, have become political enemies of each other. There must therefore be a framework in which all parties interested in the Chadian problem will meet in order to find a solution to their differences.

Last January we believed that the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, which is the OAU headquarters, would be the desired framework. From all indications it was thought that Addis Ababa would do, and help transcend the differences among Chadians who could have decided to bury the hatchet on this occasion. But there was an unpleasant surprise for the apostles of peace. Mengistu, Al-Qadhdhafi's main lackey, took up the cudgels for the tormentor of the Chadian people who is now occupying 550,000 square km of Chadian territory. The Addis Ababa masquerade was a lamentable failure while the Chadian delegation did everything to prevent the meeting ending in a fiasco.

Libya's annexation plans have therefore been carried out because peace has not been restored and the most sophisticated arms

continue to pour in for Chadian opposition members on Chadian territory. But hope is not lost, as the government is very determined to restore peace in Chad at all costs.

Thanks to the FAN and people of good will, the idea of another peace conference has been suggested. So Brazzaville might be the venue of a meeting where Chadians would meet to examine their problems freely. Although no date has been set for the holding of this roundtable conference which national and international opinion are looking forward to, reports these past few days show that the various contacts and bargaining have reached such an advanced stage that the various delegations will possibly meet some day in the Congolese capital.

For the legal government of Chad, there should not be any preconditions for this meeting. If the various constituent factions of the Chadian opposition want to be responsible before the history of their country, they should realize that the principal danger for peace and unity in Chad is Libya, which for many years for demonstrated annexationist ambitions over our country.

In Ndjamena, the authorities believe with good reason that adequate preparations must be made for the Brazzaville conference in order to avoid the sad scene orchestrated by Mengistu and his master, Al-Qadhdhafi, in Addis Ababa. All official statements call on Chadians to assume responsibility for the fate of their country, especially on the side of the government. As a matter of fact, there is no point in playing at soldiers, or entertaining the tragic illusion that a hallucinated person like Al-Qadhdhafi is the redeemer of our country. To be realistic should be the driving logic of all Chadian patriots. They must think of the future of Chad, and of our martyred people who only aspire to live in peace like all other people in the world. No one knows the fundamental issue dividing Chadians. The problem of personal oppositions was used in a subtle manner by our enemies in order to transform Chad into a conquered country. This is why our national authorities hold the view that Brazzaville must be carefully prepared. The minister of higher education, research, and mines was clear on this in Kinshasa where he is on a visit: We must avoid any hasty move; the Brazzaville conference has not been scheduled to please an individual or a group of individuals; it has been scheduled to examine the grave situation prevailing in Chad, so said Mr Gouara Lassou.

Everyone knows that war-torn Chad is also under a serious threat of natural calamity. It is therefore urgent to save the Chadian people from all these ills. The Congolese government has pledged its readiness, through President Sassou-Nguesso, to help Chadians overcome their differences. But a great amount of vigilance is necessary because if Congo is showing good will concerning the Chadian tragedy, it is undoubtedly because we had the same colonial past, the same aspirations to live in peace. Also, Congo is neither Libya nor Ethiopia. Libya does not really want the Chadians to achieve reconciliation. In any case, knowing the enemy very well, and Al-Qadhdhafi's racist spirit, his ambitions to impose slavery, Chadians — whether in the opposition or not — should ask themselves the following question: What does Al-Qadhdhafi want in Chad? This is a fundamental question which Chadians should not ignore. The fact is there, what does Al-Qadhdhafi want? Why doesn't he want peace restored to

Chad? This is food for thought and meditation.

Col Kamougue Interviewed on Reconciliation Prospects
AB061520 Abidjan *FRATERNITE MATIN* in French
6 Jul 84 pp 24, 25

[Interview granted by Colonel Abdel-Kader Kamougue, vice president of the Transitional National Union Government, to *FRATERNITE MATIN* during a recent visit to Abidjan — date not given]

[Text][Question] Colonel, in the face of the confused situation in Chad, and considering what is happening there, one is tempted to ask as a first question the following: Do the Chadian leaders really want to realize peace in their country?

[Kamougue] Thank you for giving me the opportunity to talk with you; you are here on behalf of the Ivorian daily *FRATERNITE MATIN*. Knowing the readership of this newspaper, I would have cursed myself for going away without holding fraternal discussions with the editors of this daily. I therefore thank you for this friendly gesture.

You have rightly described the situation in Chad as confused. As for the question you have just asked, it has been asked before. I was asked if I was optimistic about peace in Chad. My answer is this: As a leader, I am optimistic even though I am an interested party. I am aware of all the obstacles one must necessarily surmount to realize peace in Chad, and I believe that generally all the Chadian leaders want peace in their country. The question is: How can we realize that peace?

In Lagos we tried to make peace, but since the procedure and process was badly defined and badly launched, we failed. I think President Houphouet-Boigny shares this opinion, for when he received me in audience, he did not fail to point out that the Lagos accord was badly arranged. When he received me in audience, he gave some wise advice. He told me what to do to contribute to a real reconciliation if we Chadians meet once again to talk about national reconciliation.

[Question] Colonel, you have just talked about obstacles. In your opinion, what are these obstacles?

[Kamougue] There are two kinds of obstacles: internal and external. There are first of all internal obstacles, because the problem is first of all a Chadian problem. President Houphouet-Boigny understood this when he told us: "We can help you, but we cannot make a judgment for you." For it is up to the Chadians themselves to find a solution to the problems.

What are the internal obstacles? This means that Chadian leaders should not seek to satisfy their personal ambitions to the detriment of the country and the people. In other words, there are problems which are inherent in the very nature of our society which was colonized in a different way: The northern part underwent an indirect colonization, while the southern part underwent a direct colonization. What does that mean? This means that the colonialists did not want to interfere with the way the society was organized in the north, which was a feudal type

of society. They said: "Don't touch it; we are simply going to withdraw part of the political power there." This is what was called indirect colonization in the history of colonial administration. On the other hand, the south experienced a direct colonial administration. The administrator filled the vacuum which was found there. District chiefs were placed here and there, schools were created, and the cultivation of cotton was forced upon the Chadians. This situation created an imbalance between the north and the south. Will Chadians accept this state of affairs as a historical fact? Will the north stop blaming the south as being responsible for its backwardness? These are some of the obstacles.

We also have a number of taboo subjects that must be raised. One is the question of Christianity versus Islam. This is a real phenomenon in Chad, but if Chadian leaders are not capable of voicing it, they will not be able to wipe out that taboo. We do not think we should mix political issues with religious ones; This is one of the obstacles. For example, what we call military factions are either founded on ethnic or religious bases. Are Chadian leaders ready to admit their mistakes in that sense? This is at the basis of most of the obstacles but does not totally define them.

Externally, we are victims of two pressures: first, the Libyan pressure, which is weighing heavily on us. One must understand Libya, which has problems with America in terms of its security. Libya is a neighbor with whom we share more than 1,000 km of common border. A neighbor can impose himself upon you. You can choose your friends, but you cannot choose your neighbors. We therefore have this issue to deal with.

Obviously we also have France which, following the Yaiza agreement, considered Chad as its zone of influence and as a strategic point it should not abandon. This is what we call external obstacles. All these obstacles should be raised when a peace plan is being established. First of all, Chadians should agree to reduce the internal obstacles; then with a common front, they would be able to fight the external obstacles.

[Question] Not long ago you proposed a federation of autonomous states for Chad. Do you now think that this could be one of the solutions?

[Kamougue] I think I made such a statement not long ago; but today I am a bit afraid of a federation, because as far as development is concerned, Chad is very weak. We asked ourselves the following question: What will be the limits of the state that will comprise the federation? Is it the 14 prefectures which today comprise Chad that will constitute the federated states? This cannot be viable because of external greed. Let us take for example the case of the Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti. Since the colonial times this region has received its supplies necessary for survival from Ndjamen. A state like that can only be a dependent state. It will always be dependent on the outside. If we take the case of Ouaddai, because of cultural penetration, it will be tempted to stick to the Sudan. As for the Kanem, which has common historical bonds with northern Nigeria, it will naturally turn toward Lagos. Concerning the south, if it is left on its own it will also try to attach itself to something. Therefore, we think the federation formula can wait until later.

In view of the developments in the Chadian problem, there are no limits to our proposals. We asked ourselves: What, in fact, does each side want? Everybody is advocating unity in Chad, but unity in Chad can be achieved in one state under several forms — in a decentralized state because one must be able to make the various communities responsible so that one does not accuse the other of being the cause of its backwardness. Men constitute the labor force. If the men do not work, we cannot bring slaves to work for them. Then later if they think they need more autonomy, then we can go in for federation. If that is possible, then let us go ahead and do it. We can even go further and make a confederation. There are some confederated states and they will not be the last ones, as far as development is concerned. Therefore, we feel that any formula likely to safeguard the unity of Chad must be envisaged. We must put the cards on the table. Until now, we have been hesitating. We did not want to hurt anybody's pride. But the problem is such, and in view of our historical responsibility, that we Chadian political leaders must consider all formulas.

If federation or confederation can bring about peace in Chad, we must put them into practice. Furthermore, if we have to consider the decentralization formula, its terms and its precise content should be understood by everybody so that there will be no problems later, for to us the ultimate outcome should be peace for Chadians.

[Question] You just mentioned your neighbor who is said to be imposing himself upon you. The press currently talks about the deterioration of relations between the Transitional National Union Government and the Libyan soldiers. There are even reports about desertions and defections to the regime in Ndjamen. What precisely is the situation?

[Kamougue] Problems always exist in a family. You will agree with me that when you broaden your scope or consider another social level, problems are naturally bound to crop up. But when there is a problem, a solution must be found to it, and to find a solution to it, one must first admit the existence of the problem. I have no proof to confirm what you just said but I cannot deny it either.

It is possible that there are problems, but I say that one must try to make peace with one's neighbor in a gallant manner. We do not have to violently attack him. We would not be doing ourselves any service by attacking our neighbor just because he is imposing himself on us. Chad cannot be carried away to some other place. Chad exists and constitutes a nascent power in spite of external pressures from America and the West. We want peace, but what should be done? It is not by dwelling on the question of the Aouzou Strip that the Chadian problem will be resolved. It is a peculiar situation and we are very much aware of that. But they know very well that we do not compromise on Chad's territorial integrity.

[Question] Concerning your relations with Libya and the fact that you admit the presence of this country's influence, do you have an exact idea of the scope of Tripoli's intentions?

[Kamougue] It is not a question of being afraid. You know that even if there is a fire, you have to go near it. You have to

extinguish it, and you cannot say that because it burns you must fold your arms. You are asking me whether I know Libya's limits or designs. Well, I am not a Libyan, I am a Chadian. The limits of Libyan pretensions constitute a phenomenon which belongs to the realm of Libyan high politics. But I do not think that one has to be scared about this. The question must be to know how to put a stop to this situation, to know how Chadians can halt this state of affairs, because they bear the responsibility for it. There must be an understanding among Chadians. Chad must once again become a real state with all that this entails, like the establishment of institutions, for example. These institutions must guarantee Chad's sovereignty, independence, and integrity. Chadians must be prevented from being manipulated; otherwise they will give the power-hungry ones the opportunity to nibble away at certain sovereign rights, for the more the Chadians are united, the stronger they will be, and the less they are united, the more they will be subjected to manipulations. Instead of being concerned about safeguarding the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Chad, these power-hungry individuals will take delight in personal gains to the detriment of the general welfare of the Chadian public. This is not the time to be fearful, as I just told the states that want to help us to attack Libya. It is a question of seeing things through with Libya, which is a member of a number of organizations to which we belong. It would be necessary to have the courage to question Libya, either at the level of the OAU, the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, or the Islamic Conference, because we belong to these bodies. At the level of all these organizations, we must be able to question Libya with one voice by saying: You belong to these organizations that defend a certain number of principles. At the OAU and the United Nations, territorial integrity and independence can be cited as fundamental principles; otherwise, I do not know what period in history we can refer back to in order to determine who was who — there would even be the risk of eliminating a certain number of people, because at a certain point in time historically, their legal existence was not recognized. I think this is the way to convince Libya to be satisfied with her territory and to quit other people's territories by leaving them alone, if necessary to live in their misery with human dignity, for this is the only property left when all is lost. We Chadians are very proud and we hope to keep this dignity in our misery.

I must repeat that the question at issue is not waging war against Libya. First, we want understanding among Chadians followed by action from the countries that are concerned about our situation. But they must accept dialogue with Libya.

[Question] But lately you agreed to hold discussions with President Hissein Habre. In the present state of affairs, would you accept another meeting with him?

[Kamougue] I played an eminent role in the return of Hissein Habre. He was completely rejected by the Frolinat. We have made a lot of mistakes which we are now paying for in Chad. Thank God we realize that there is a new awareness. In any case and to answer your question, it must be said that Chad cannot be ruled single-handedly, for it is a vast country with a thousand and one facets. To rule it, it is necessary to have the contribution of all Chadians.

CONGO

Communique Issued on Visit of Bulgaria's Filipov
AB062050 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French
 1230 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] The 3-day official visit of Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, which began on 4 July, ends this afternoon. According to a final communique, Sofia and Brazzaville have decided to strengthen their already excellent cooperation. During talks, relations between both countries were closely examined. The two heads of state expressed satisfaction with the present level of development and the quality of these relations. They agreed to strive to bring them to a level that will be in accordance with the aspirations of their people. In this regard, they [words indistinct] the importance and size of the report they signed at the end of the talks, which includes economic priorities which will be examined and implemented by 1985.

On the situation in Africa, the two heads of government noted with satisfaction that in spite of the obstacles imposed upon them by imperialism, African countries continue to score huge successes in the achievement of their political and economic independence. Concerning southern Africa, they condemned imperialist maneuvers aimed at perpetrating the hegemony of the colonialist and racist government of Pretoria in southern Africa by delaying Namibia's independence and by attempting to maintain the inhumane apartheid system and by continually pressuring countries in the region.

The two heads of government forcefully renewed their unflinching support for and their active solidarity with the Namibian people in their liberation struggle under the chairmanship of SWAPO, their sole and legitimate representative.

Malagasy Foreign Minister Discusses Chad, Namibia
AB070746 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French
 1230 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Today the chairman of the Central Committee received in audience Jean Rabemananjara, the Malagasy minister of foreign affairs, who handed him a message from President Didier Ratsiraka. After the meeting, the Malagasy foreign minister made a statement to the press:

[Begin recording] [Rabemananjara] As I said during my official visit 1 and 1/2 or 2 months ago, I talked about the permanent contacts African countries should have with progressive African states, especially because until now there has been a lack of coordination in our actions on the political level and even on the economic level. That is why I came here to Brazzaville to hold talks and to bring a message from President Ratsiraka on the important current problems on the African Continent.

[Unidentified reporter] Does Madagascar have an opinion on the Chadian and Namibian issues? [Rabemananjara] On Namibia, our opinion has already been expressed; during the last OAU summit in Addis Ababa [word indistinct] on unilateral independence for Namibia, because of the delay on the issue in order to

enable the others to plan what they want to do for southern Africa.

As for Chad, [words indistinct] we give our support to GUNT [Transitional National Union Government] and President Goukouni, and what is most important is national reconstruction and the ability of the Chadian people to live freely. By all means this is a Chadian problem; Chadians should be able to meet around a table to solve the problem. As friends we support GUNT, because we respect the Lagos agreement. The important thing is for the Chadian people to be able to express themselves on their future [word indistinct]. [end recording]

ZAIRE

Chadian President Habre Sends Message to Mobutu
AB061455 Paris AFP in French 1827 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Jul (AFP) — Mr Goura Lassou, the Chadian minister of higher education, research, and scholarships, deli-

vered a message on Wednesday to Mr Kengo wa Dondo, the Zairian first state commissioner, from President Hissein Habre addressed to Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, the Zairian head of state.

The Chadian minister said this message concerned the current consultations on the proposed reconciliation meeting scheduled to take place in an African capital and which will bring together all elements of the Chadian political scene.

In this regard, Mr Goura stated his government's desire to avoid failure like the one in [words indistinct], or worse still, the one held in Addis Ababa last January, and stressed the need for a serious preparation for this meeting.

"There is no use rushing things or trying to please someone when the people are living a tragedy and long for peace and stability," he pointed out.

GHANA

Boxers, Officials Leave for Los Angeles Olympics

AB051338 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] A contingent of five Ghanaian boxers and three officials left Accra last night for Lake Placid, the United States, in preparation for the Los Angeles Olympics Games.

GUINEA

Prime Minister, Delegation on Visit to London

For reportage on the visit to London by Prime Minister Colonel Diarra Traore and his delegation, including talks with Minister of State of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Malcolm Rifkind and Minister of State for Trade Paul Channon, see the United Kingdom section of the 9 July Western Europe *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

LIBERIA

Country To Attend Los Angeles Olympic Games

AB062015 Monrovia Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Text] Liberia is to participate in the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, the United States, despite calls upon African nations to boycott the games. The Games are scheduled for this month. Youth and Sports Minister Fred Blay told a press conference today that Liberia would not support a boycott nor would the country's earlier decision to participate in the Los Angeles Games be reversed. He said Liberia's decision was based on the conviction that international peace, love, understanding, and brotherhood could be achieved through sports. Minister Blay said it was because of this conviction that Liberia participated in the 1980 Moscow Olympic Games despite an American-led boycott.

Foreign Minister Notes Importance of Ties With U.S.

AB050954 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT
5 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister T.N.S. Eastman yesterday said Liberia trusts that the Government of the United States and other friendly nations will fully understand the importance of sustained support for the People's Redemption Council [PRC] government in its struggle to protect the inalienable right of the Liberian people and reform their old order. He said the national referendum which was held throughout the country on Tuesday was an opportunity for Liberians to express their opinion on a document which, he said, he trusts would lay solid foundation for a participatory democracy in the Second Republic. Minister Eastman was speaking yesterday at the reception held at the U.S. Embassy in Monrovia to mark the 208th independence anniversary of the United States of America.

He said the observance of the day in Liberia is a manifestation of the high importance the government and people of Liberia attach to the tradition and historical relationship between the United States and Liberia.

NIGERIA

Planes Released; FMG Denies Involvement in Kidnapping**FMG Ready To Release Plane**

AB070630 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 7 Jul 84

["Special Federal Military Government announcement"]

[Text] Following the report of the discussions between the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, and the British high commissioner to Nigeria, Hamilton Whyte, in Lagos yesterday, the Federal Military Government [FMG] decided that once the British authorities released our detained aircraft and its crew, the British Caledonian aircraft and its crew would also be released.

The Federal Government reiterates its position that it has nothing to do with the alleged kidnappings in London and will certainly not authorize any such acts which may violate British laws. The FMG wishes to take this opportunity to thank the Nigerian public for the cooperation and understanding demonstrated on this matter. The government further assures Nigerians that it will continue at all times to defend our country's independence, national security, and the well-being of our people. The public will be kept informed of any subsequent development.

Meanwhile, all Nigerians are advised to remain vigilant and to report any suspicious movements or actions to the security agencies.

Passengers Released, Crew Held

AB070904 Lagos NAN in English 0846 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Lagos, July 6 (NAN) — The Federal Military Government announced this afternoon that it had released the passengers of the British Caledonian aircraft seized at Murtala Muhammed Airport earlier today.

A statement from the office of the chief press secretary to the head of state said that the crew of the British Caledonian plane, as well as the aircraft itself, were being held in retaliation for the seizure of a Nigerian Airways aircraft by the British authorities. The statement added that since the passengers of the British Caledonian aircraft were the responsibility of the airline, it had decided to release them to the airline for alternative travel arrangements.

UK Plane, Crew Released

*AB080640 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 8 Jul 84*

["Special Federal Military Government announcement"]

[Text] The Federal Military Government [FMG] has confirmed that the Nigerian aircraft and its crew detained by the British authorities left Stansted Airport at 1550 yesterday. The Federal Government has therefore authorized the release and departure of the British Caledonian aircraft and crew.

The FMG wishes to reassure the public that it will continue to defend the well-being of all Nigerians, their national security, and independence. The Federal Government will also like to register its appreciation for the cooperation, understanding, and support of the Nigerian public on this matter and hopes that all our people would continue to remain vigilant.

UK Plane Departs

NC072043 Paris AFP in English 2002 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Lagos, July 7 (AFP) — A British Caledonian Boeing 747 with 282 passengers aboard took off tonight after having been detained here for 48 hours in the wake of the kidnapping of an exiled former Nigerian minister in London on Thursday, the airline's Nigerian director, Graham Broobridge, said. The jumbo jet was to pick up another 90 passengers in Kano, northern Nigeria, before proceeding to London. The jet was allowed to take off after official word came that a Nigerian airlines cargo jet had been allowed to take off from London today.

The Nigerian plane was detained after the former Nigerian minister, Umaru Dikko, was found Thursday, drugged and unconscious, in a packing crate about to be loaded aboard the plane.

Normal Flights Services Resumed

*AB080655 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 8 Jul 84*

[Text] Normal flight services between Nigeria and Britain have resumed. This follows the Federal Military Government's [FMG] directive to the Nigeria Airways to commence normal flight operations. This was made possible after the release of the detained Nigerian aircraft by the British authorities yesterday.

The plane was detained 3 days ago following the reported kidnap of the former minister of transport and aviation in the ousted civilian administration, Umaru Dikko.

Meanwhile, the British Caledonian plane detained in Lagos by the federal government has similarly been released.

UK Reporters Arrested

AB081431 Lagos NAN in English 1420 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Lagos, July 8 (NAN) — The Nigerian aircraft and its crew, detained at Stansted Airport in north east London by British authorities, arrived at Murtala Muhammed Airport at 10:05 pm yesterday.

The aircraft and its crew were received by the minister of external affairs, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, the minister of transport and aviation, Alhaji Abdullahi Ibrahim, the director of federal administration at the supreme headquarters, Air Commodore Ishaya Shekari and the chief press secretary to the head of state, Alhaji Wada Maida.

The Nigerian aircraft left Stansted Airport at 3.40 pm after it was released by the British authorities.

Meanwhile, six British journalists have been arrested by security men at Murtala Muhammed International Airport in Lagos while they were filming the British Caledonian Boeing 747, authoritative sources confirmed to the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA today. The journalists, [who] arrived in two different flights, were arrested yesterday. Nigerian law forbids filming or taking of photographs at sensitive places, including airports.

Envoy Denies FMG Involvement

*AB070640 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 7 Jul 84*

[Text] The Nigerian high commissioner in Britain, Major General Halidu Hananiya has said that the Federal Military Government [FMG] had no hands in Thursday's attempt to kidnap the self-exiled former transport and aviation minister in the ousted civilian regime, Umaru Dikko. He stated this after meeting with the British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.

Asked whether the FMG had planned the kidnappings, Maj Gen Hananiya told newsmen that the Nigerian Government does not involve itself in things like that. He promised to inform the FMG of a British request for Nigeria to cooperate fully in the investigations into the Dikko affair.

Meanwhile, the British police has detained 17 persons in connection with the forced kidnapping of Umaru Dikko. Those detained include 15 Nigerians.

Support for FMG Actions Cited

AB091250 Lagos NAN in English 1150 GMT 9 Jul 84

[Text] Kaduna, July 9 (NAN) — A Kaduna legal practitioner, Mr Ademola Ajala, Today in Kaduna said that the Federal Military Government deserved commendation for the way it handled the Umaru Dikko's attempted kidnap in London.

Mr Ajala told the correspondents of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) that the British Government had all along

tried to discredit the Federal Military Government since it came to power on December 31, last year. He said that since the overthrow of the last civilian administration the British has lost its "seasoned allied in international fraud and intrigues." [sentence as received]

On the detention of a Nigerian plane in London, Mr Ajala said that such act was permissible in international law because Nigeria retaliated by also detaining a British aircraft.

Also speaking to the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) correspondents, the editor of the Sunday *NEW NIGERIAN*, Mr A.B. Ahmed said that he was "highly gratified" by the attempt to kidnap Umaru Dikko. Mr Ahmed said that it was wrong of British Government to allow the fugitives to be carrying out subversive activities against the the Federal Military Government and the people of Nigeria. The editor supported the detention of the British aircraft in Lagos in retaliation to the Nigerian plane detained in London because according "the circumstances justifies it." [sentence as received] Mr Ahmed allocated [as received] for an "icy diplomatic" relations with Britain and commended the federal government for the way it was handling the Umaru Dikko issue.

A businessman, Malam Usman Yusuf, supported the attempt to bring Umaru Dikko to Nigeria no matter the group or government that initiated it. He said that Umaru Dikko had committed "unpardonable sins" against the people and Government of Nigeria and added that he was in support of whatever means of bringing him into the country. Malam Usman blamed the British Government for her roles in harbouring the fugitives and allowing them to carry out dangerous propaganda inimical to the interest of Nigeria.

Also speaking, the headmistress of L.E.A. School, Maiduguri Road, Kaduna, who wished to remain anonymous said that since the Federal Government had denied involvement in an attempt to kidnap Umaru Dikko, she was satisfied. She said that she was in support of anything that would ensure peace and harmony in the country.

No civil servant was willing to comment on the Umaru Dikko's issue when correspondents of THE NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) wanted their views on the issue. They said that they were "not (?competent)" to talk to the press on the issue.

UK Government Allegations Condemned

AB091325 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 9 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NEW NIGERIAN*, in a front-page editorial, critically examines the British Government's reactions to the reported kidnap attempt on a fugitive politician, Umaru Dikko. The paper totally condemns Britain's allegation of the Nigerian Government's involvement in the issue. The *NEW NIGERIAN* is of the opinion that the Dikko affair is a notable manifestation of the need for developing nations not to live in ignorance of the evil designs and conspiracy of the West.

STAR Criticizes 'Biased' British Media

AB061050 Lagos International Service in English
0830 GMT 6 Jul 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *DAILY STAR* frowns at the attitude of the British press over the ongoing tribunals in the country to recover ill-gotten wealth from ex-politicians. The paper observes that most of the British media are biased over the judgement of the special military tribunals and the current exercise. It points out that all the politicians affected were given a fair trial and were free to hire defense counsels of their own choice. However, the *STAR* notes that the British press has in the past been reporting the negative part of the nation's activities. This situation, it says, has to be changed in the interest of peace.

Commentator: 'Britain Does Not Wish Nigeria Well'

AB080835 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Commentary by Johnson Akindaye]

[Text] Yes, hospitality indeed! That is what the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, calls it. Favoring fugitives and criminals, encouraging subversion in former colonies, masterminding the economic ruin of ex-colonies as far as the former colonial lords are concerned, merit extensions of hospitality.

Perhaps the British foreign secretary will claim ignorance of the 19-point destabilization program prepared by a London university professor for the fugitives. No doubt Britain would deny any awareness that its guests have been planning to cause disharmony and disunity among Nigerians to embarrass and blackmail the Federal Military Government (FMG). How does Britain hope to succeed in this open and naked game of hypocrisy? Indeed, extending hospitality to fugitives and encouraging them to plan sabotage against their fatherland has only one meaning: It is that Britain does not wish Nigeria well. This is the indisputable fact, considering all the smotherly embers of British hostilities that have been unleashed on Nigeria one after the other. This quiet hostility which Thatcher would call British diplomacy is the only reason to explain why her agents should have detained a Nigeria Airways plane with its crew just because two people described as whites were alleged to have kidnapped Umaru Dikko. Perhaps the British Government, in its avowed determination to blackmail the FMG, will shortly paint these two whites black and call them Nigerians. Perhaps the British foreign secretary will soon come up with a diplomatic theory that anybody who deals with any of his fugitive hosts is doing so on behalf of Nigeria.

Sir Geoffrey should tell his colleagues who are still possessed of colonial mentality that Nigeria can now see beyond her nose and fully recognizes the difference between a declared and open enemy and a hypocritical and pretentious friend. If Britain is a friend, how does she take such a measure without finding out if Umaru Dikko was kidnapped for things he might have done against some other fellows? The British authorities should have known Dikko to be a wily dealer. And how interesting that the

British Broadcasting Corporation immediately and happily (?termed) Dikko a permanent opponent for Nigeria's military regime.

Yes, Nigeria's FMG has now become a regime. Yes, when it suits her wishes and diabolical designs [words indistinct] diplomatic immunity and privileges at her instances these areas of diplomacy are thrown into the darks.

When the British missionaries invaded Africa, they dangled their bibles across their eyes, quoting various suitable verses, and they also quoted the sections which says that the wages of sin is death. But this very verse Thatcher will now want to twist by refusing to return the fugitives to come and explain their ignoble roles in government. She should have sent them here for them to face the music.

At this point, it is expected [words indistinct] the code of Commonwealth which enjoins her to return fugitives to their fatherland. The fugitives, now being overprotected by Thatcher's men, are not the only people wanted for trial in Nigeria. Britain should be reminded that some civilians of the ousted government are already being given fair trials. Legal representations are also not being denied them. The FMG is not out to damage, destroy, or jail any former politician whose records are clean.

Since Britain has continued to undermine the continued existence of this country, to support and encourage the suppression of blacks in southern Africa, it is time Nigeria reconsidered some aspects of her associations with Britain. Only yesterday, for instance, the apostles of apartheid were given a red-carpet treatment by Thatcher. Well, our foes and detractors should know that all Nigerians are with their government in its efforts to revamp the nation's economy and bring to book all those who directly or remotely drenched this country into the 1983 abyss of confusion. Our people are firmly on the side of their government in its drive to return Nigeria to her proper path and march to national unity and progress so that she can occupy her rightful position in the comity of nations and play her proper role in the development of mankind.

Commentary Views British 'Colonial Mentality'

AB070854 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Commentary by Johnson Akindaye]

[Text] The European colonial exploits in Africa have been well documented and have formed the major part of the contemporary history of political struggle on the continent. First, the white invaders came ostensibly to explore Africa. They claimed that they had been seized by some spirit of adventure so they wanted to open up what they described as a dark continent.

After the explorers came traders and missionaries. Then we had the warmongers and colonial administrators. The whole scheme, like a well-hatched conspiracy, culminated in the partition of Africa at the 1884-85 Berlin Conference. That was the circumstance under which Britain acquired what later became Nigeria. But by the turn of the century, emerging Nigerian

nationalists questioned the whole colonial domination of their country. They fought tooth and nail until Nigeria gained her independence in 1960.

Now, it is 24 years since Nigeria threw off her neck the British colonial yoke. This is a time long enough to review the kind of relations that have been existing between Nigeria and Britain. In the first place, Britain tried to manipulate the post-independence leaders of Nigeria into a neocolonialist treaty called Anglo-Nigeria Defense Pact. But for the vigorous opposition of Nigerian students and other well-meaning citizens, Britain would have cleverly taken from us the independence they had just given us.

Secondly, successive governments in Britain have not rid themselves of what is regarded as colonial mentality: They still appear bossy and would like to tell Nigeria what to do, forgetting that we are now a sovereign independent state. A former British foreign secretary exemplified this in Lusaka in August 1979 during the Commonwealth summit. He ignored all diplomatic requirements and niceties to use foul language on the then Nigeria's minister of external affairs. But the Nigerian delegation refused to be intimidated, which forced the British Government to (?soft-pedal) over the question of Zimbabwe's independence.

Thirdly, Britain cannot be described as a friend in deed. This is because in Nigeria's hours of difficulty that country had consistently remained ambivalent. During the Nigerian civil war, Britain withheld her weapons from us and was lukewarm in her attitude to the efforts by the people of this country to remain one. When some rebels attempted to seize power in Nigeria in 1976, REUTERS, a British news agency, distorted the facts and created wrong impressions.

Fourthly, Britain is known to be a principal actor in the attempts to ruin Nigeria's economy. She has been using the price of her North Sea oil to drive down the price of Nigeria's crude oil. It is in Britain that Nigeria's currency is being hawked on the streets. Of course, it is a calculated attempt to sabotage Nigeria's economy. Now, while we are asking for international financial relief, Britain, Nigeria's main trading partner, is sitting on the fence.

So what can anyone say in favor of Nigeria's relations with Britain? The situation is even worse now that Britain has become the haven of those Nigerians who have cases to answer for the crimes they committed against their fatherland. The British people have refused to empathize with us over this issue. So far, they would like to overdramatize matters connected with the fugitives to [word indistinct] a preconceived hypothesis. With this preponderant negative attitude of Britain toward Nigeria, the big question now on the lips of many of our people is: Isn't it time we review our relations with the former colonial lords which is finding it difficult to accept the political realities of our time?

Buhari Warns Soldiers Against 'Dangerous Ventures'*AB061728 Lagos NAN in English 1715 GMT 6 Jul 84*

[Text] Lagos, July 6 (NAN) — The head of state, Maj Gen Muhammadu Buhari, today urged officers and men of the Nigerian Army not allow themselves to be misled into "dangerous ventures."

Speaking at a special parade held in his honour in Lagos by the Nigerian Army as part of activities marking the Army Day, the head of state told the soldiers to resist "all temptations and overtures to acts of indiscipline from within and outside the Armed Forces." He also cautioned them against acts of lawlessness in their dealings with civilians and warned that such acts, if proved, "will be treated with utmost severity."

Maj Gen Buhari told the troops that the dual role of the Armed Forces in running the affairs of the state and performing their security functions placed heavy responsibilities on them. He emphasized the importance the government attached to "intensive, realistic training and sound management," adding, "the best form of welfare for the troops is first class training."

Maj Gen Buhari said that in order to achieve the high standards the Armed Forces required, all officers and men would be required to improve on their professional competence while those found wanting would be discharged.

Military equipment which included armoured cars, tanks and artillery were on display at today's parade.

The head of state, who arrived at the parade accompanied by mounted troops, was greeted with three volleys of rifle-fire at the end of the parade.

Later, at a reception at the command officers mess, marina, Maj Gen Buhari was presented with a gift by Brig Nassarawa, adjutant-general of the Nigerian Army.

Energy Minister Defends Decree Number Four*AB081003 Lagos NAN in English 0955 GMT 8 Jul 84*

[Text] Port Harcourt, July 8, (NAN) — The minister of petroleum and energy, Professor Tam David-West, yesterday in Port Harcourt said "Decree Number Four is not in any way protecting or insulating corrupt public officers from public scrutiny and censorship."

In a key note address titled, "The Nigerian Press and the Public Interest," at the first Ernest Ikoli national workshop for media men the minister said "all that Decree Four is saying is that he who alleges must prove". He said that a self-respecting government that has told the world that one of its fundamental philosophies of operation is public accountability and sound individual morality could not go on to publicly enact immorality, corruption and profligacy among public officers.

Professor David-West said that the Federal Military Government is fully aware of the fact that a free press is essential to good

government, but that such freedom must be matched by discipline and responsibility.

"Ownership of the press in the country," the minister said, "in a healthy setting, public and private owned press can complement one another in the public interest," adding that both government and the press should be partners in progress in the arduous task of nation-building.

He said that public interest would be best served by an enlightened and educated public, a well developed democratic system, a well defined national direction and the availability of matured educated editors.

Professor David-West said that the press must at all times painstakingly and impartially identify areas of pressing public interest and go ahead to articulate and publish them and urged journalists to engage in national criticisms to draw attention to areas of lapses in government activities.

FMG Releases 31 'Political Detainees'*AB061715 Lagos NAN in English 1710 GMT 6 Jul 84*

[Text] Lagos, July 6 (NAN) — The Federal Military Government [FMG] has announced the release of 31 political detainees held in various prisons in the country, a statement by the supreme headquarters said today. The statement said that the order for their release was given by the chief of staff, supreme headquarters, Brigadier Tunde Idiagbon.

Among the detainees released were former politicians who have repaid vehicle and housing loans granted them, persons who served as prosecution witnesses at the various tribunals and those who have been cleared by the various investigating panels set up to probe the activities of political office holders in the defunct civilian administration.

The released detainees are: Alhaji Bello Katagum, Alhaji Mohammed A. Gana, Mrs Hanatu Ibrahim, Alhaji A. Sabo Ja'ma Are, Alhaji Bala [names indistinct]

Others include Mr A.A. Olawale, Mr R. Ketefe, Mr A.A. Adeyemo, Mr Oyediran Okekunle, Mr A. Agboola, Mr Ajo Ayoola, Mr R. Ogundipe, Mr M. Motosho, Chief Oye Olunloyon, Mr Farinu, Mr Jimmy Johnson, Miss Comfort Ejioogu, Mr Babatunde Adeyemi, Mr Jibrin Bakin Zuwo and Mr Justin Hon.

Others include Dabo Mohammed, Mr Nuhi Babajo, Mr R.J. Reddy, Mr Benson B.I. Obasuyi, Dr Thomas E.A. Salubi and Mr Mohammed Rabi.

The statement said, "the Federal Military Government does not intend to hold anyone longer than necessary" and promised "the immediate release of more detainees when cleared by the various investigating panels".

SENEGAL

Dakar Reports on President's Talks in PRC

AB051012 Dakar Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 5 Jul 84

[Text] The president of the Republic and Mrs Abdou Diouf are in the 2d day of their visit to China. During the banquet hosted in honor of his guests, Chinese President Li Xiannian congratulated the Senegalese people on their struggle to free themselves from the yoke of colonialism and on their success in building their economy since independence. Mr Li also stressed the efforts by our country to persevere in its foreign policy of nonalignment and friendship with neighboring countries and which favor a new world economic order and South-South cooperation.

In his turn, the head of state, Mr Abdou Diouf, stated that he went to China to consolidate and strengthen the friendly cooperation between Senegal and this country. But, referring to the international situation, Abdou Diouf pointed out that it is impossible to engage in sound and effective international cooperation in conditions of growing suspicion and inhibitions. According to President Abdou Diouf it is impossible to achieve development in an atmosphere of conflict and tension. He added that the north and south can only achieve this development goal in peace and in mutual understanding.

Today, President Abdou Diouf is scheduled to meet Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and tomorrow he will hold talks with Mr Hu Yaobang, the general secretary of the CCP.

UPPER VOLTA

Ouagadougou Announces Trial of Former Officials 8 Jul

AB071345 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
1300 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] The 11th session of the people's revolutionary tribunals will begin tomorrow as from 0800 at the People's Hall. Those to be tried are Joseph Issoufou Conombo, prime minister during the third republic; Adolphe Mahamadou Ouedraogo, minister of public works under the third republic; and Celestin Jean Magnini, minister delegate to prime minister's office charged with relations with the parliament.

They are being tried for embezzlement of public funds, misappropriation of government money, fraud, and tax evasion, according to a statement issued by the Ministry of Justice.

More on Trials

AB071236 Paris AFP in English 1227 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, July 7 (AFP) — A former prime minister of Upper Volta, Joseph Issoufou Conombo, is scheduled to appear before a Revolutionary Tribunal here tomorrow on charges of embezzling public funds, extortion and fraud, official sources said today.

Ten other people will appear with Dr Conombo, who was prime minister under the third republic, in power from 1978 to 1980.

This will be the 11th round of trials of officials of former regimes conducted by the revolutionary tribunals and is expected to be the last.

The tribunals were set up by Captain Thomas Sankara after he [words indistinct] accused also included Adolphe Mahamadou Ouedraogo, a former minister of public works, and Celestin Jean Magnini, ex-minister of parliamentary relations.

Reportage on SADCC Conference in Gaborone

Masire Opens Meeting

MB061742 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0735 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Speech by Botswana President Quett Masire at the opening ceremony of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, heads of state and government summit on 6 July at the national stadium in Gaborone — live]

[Text] Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen, this is our first meeting since the sad and untimely death of our organization's first executive secretary, Mr Frederick Arthur Blumeris. May I therefore ask you to join me in observing a minute of silence in his memory [silence] I thank you.

Your Excellencies, it is now my honor and great pleasure to welcome you again to Botswana. I wish also to extend a very warm, special welcome to the leaders of the ANC of South Africa and the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, as well as the representatives of South African workers and SWAPO of Namibia. Within our various capacities we remember the members of these states of SADCC will continue to uphold the right of the people of South Africa and Namibia to majority rule and independence. We make this commitment in common humanity and as fellow Africans with the assurance of the growing strength and solidarity of SADCC.

Your Excellencies, our meeting here today at SADCC's fifth summit is a further recognition of SADCC's achievements. It is now firmly established on the solid foundation of common interests set out in the Lusaka declaration in 1980. It is an organization for regional cooperation aimed at achieving accelerated growth and development. The focus of our efforts is the implementation of practical programs to develop our economies and consolidate regional cooperation. It will be seen from the progress report being presented to our meeting today that a great deal has been achieved during the past 12 months. Furthermore, more than promising initiatives are under way.

This being clearly understood, I wish to say a few words about the political context within which SADCC is developing. There are two important realities which I wish to underline. The first is that the commitment of SADCC member states to the principles and objectives of the Lusaka declaration is as firm today as it was when we signed the declaration. Nothing has happened since then to weaken our change [as heard], our determination to maintain these principles and to pursue our objectives in a sustained and common endeavor. The second reality is that SADCC is here to stay. It was born not out of pressure, rather it is a voluntary organization of independent states. Most of its members share common borders and all have similar problems, many of which are quite unique to southern Africa.

The cooperation which we are forging has its roots in this uniqueness, and in the shared experience of grappling with particular problems of our region. We have a common history, a shared present, and we seek to build our economic future together. Ours is not a task that will be completed this year or next year. Today, we are (?stuck) in the future. Our time frame

is (?flexible) but we will stick to the tasks and we will maintain our faith however long it may take.

Progress toward our goals requires peace. From its inception, SADCC has sought to be a force for stability and for peace in a turbulent region. We seek to contribute to a break in the region's cycle of violence by concentrating our efforts on overcoming the legacy of colonial fragmentation and underdevelopment. Yet we have never had the peace we require to pursue our objectives. Several of our member states have throughout the years, as in previous years, suffered from acts of aggression and destabilization directly or indirectly carried out by South Africa. A cessation of these hostile acts would greatly reduce the obstacles toward the realization of our economic goals. But, whatever the future may hold, we shall never accept the perpetuation of our excessive economic dependence on South Africa or any other country.

Change will certainly come to Namibia and to South Africa and it is our earnest desire that it will take place in a peaceful and constitutional manner. No one has a greater interest in peaceful change than we have, or will suffer more from a failure to solve the political problems of the region. But we have no guarantee that violence, violent conflict, can be avoided. The longer change is postponed, the less likely this is. Prudence demands therefore that the SADCC states protect themselves and their peoples from the adverse effects of the long-term instability within South Africa. In order to achieve this, to reduce independence on South Africa [as heard] must remain a cardinal priority of SADCC. For this, we need continuing and increased support from the international community.

Considerable progress toward achieving our objectives has already been made. Railway lines are being updated and telecommunications greatly enhanced. Improved access to the sea for the landlocked countries remains an important objective. Projects will commence shortly to link the electricity grid of a number of member states and it is envisaged that considerable progress will be made in the coming years to ensure optimal utilization of the region's abundant energy resources. Other important programs are under way in the fields of agricultural research, food security, animal disease control, industrial development, and manpower, and so we move forward with confidence based on our growing experience of effectiveness of cooperation in the pursuit of shared goals.

We have advanced, in spite of adverse circumstances which we share with many others beyond our borders. We, all of us, have bitter familiarity with these circumstances. Drought has stalked our region for 3 successive years, the most severe for nearly a century. The impact on several of our economies and, even more critical, on the welfare of the people has been devastating. SADCC's work in the field of food security has helped to deepen understanding of the problem to secure international assistance, to prepare ourselves better to cope with the future drought cycles, but it cannot be expected to remove the heavy costs of drought. Only the return of good rains for crop and pasture growth can begin to do that. It will take years to rebuild huts, to restore rural productivity capacity and to help devastated households to rehabilitate themselves. We must all hope and pray that this year we will begin the long climb back.

The world economy, in depression since 1979, has begun to recover. International trade is expanding again. Prices of most exports have stopped falling, but the external economic environment remains unfavorable. More SADCC countries have to export one-third to three-quarters more than in 1978 to enable them to buy the same amount of imports. The terms of trade have turned against us and are not expected to recover much. In addition, higher rates of interests and limited access to loans impair the recovery in most SADCC countries and in the world economy as a whole. In 1983 the nine SADCC economies at best produced about as much as in 1982, and in several output declined, largely as a result of drought and the constraints imposed by international economies. It is against this background that our progress has to be assessed. SADCC is not complaisant about what has been achieved. We are conscious that much more has to be done.

In the years ahead we will concentrate on consolidating our major (?central) programs, strengthening our implementation capacity and increasing the depth and effectiveness of our national participation in coordinated action. We must also resist the temptation to reach out to activities which are not priorities for our region, important though these may be in themselves.

SADCC is engaged in a historical task of great dimension and long perspective. We are guided by immutable prepotence concerning the intensity of our national sovereignty and dignity of our peoples. We will not be diverted by calumny or ephemeral propaganda. There will always be doubters when great deeds are to be done. They were among us when we sought political independence. They are still with us today. What, they ask, is SADCC in a world of ruled by deals, by deals between great powers? They point out that SADCC has no treaty, no central authority, no common currency, and not even a common language. They ask what it is and where it is going. These are the fainthearted, the people without vision, the people who would feast on what they have not grown. [applause] It is not to them that I speak today, but to our friends who may hear [words indistinct]. To them I have a message: To understand SADCC it is important first to know what it is not, as much as what it is. [applause] SADCC is not an (?enclave for the preservation) of states seeking to mold the development of national economies (?within) an overall master plan. SADCC is not a common [words indistinct]. Regional trade is certainly a priority.

If SADCC states do not [have] a common ideology, it is a (?cause) that was never intended and will be impossible to achieve. But SADCC is nonaligned and looks to both West and East for cooperation. If projects which are more national than regional are included in the SADCC program of action, it is because SADCC gives a high priority to strengthening national development inspired by ideas guided by principles. [Words indistinct] in the interest of all our efforts to change the pattern of history in this part of the world. Our association does not depend on treaties and is not ruled by short-term self interests. We are confident that history shall be our witness that man's ideas outlive his treaties and that principle is a wiser counsellor than expediency. That is the faith on which SADCC rests. We are happy for history to judge us by our deeds. Your Excellencies, it is now my pleasure to declare our meeting officially opened. [applause]

Nyerere Addresses Opening Ceremony

MB061636 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0735 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Speech by Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere at the official opening of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, heads of state and government summit on 6 July at the national stadium in Gaborone —live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, comrades, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

Mr Chairman, first of all, I wish to express, I am sure on behalf of every delegation here, the great appreciation of the warm welcome and hospitality which has been given to all of us since we arrived in Gaborone. [applause] Botswana is a small country when judged by the number of its people, but it is a very great country when it is judged by the heart of its people and their commitment to freedom [applause] and development in freedom. I, therefore, thank you for the welcome you personally have given to us and I ask you to convey our appreciation to all the members of your government and to all the people of Botswana. [applause]

I also wish to thank you, Mr Chairman, for your opening speech today. It is clear that despite the difficulties which confront all our members and therefore our organization, the Southern African Development Coordination Conference has made progress, especially in the planning of operations and the mobilization of resources. You and all those involved in this work deserve our congratulations. I offer them to you with sincerity and admiration. [applause] We have, indeed, as you said, Mr Chairman, suffered a heavy blow from the untimely death of our first executive secretary, Ndugu Arthur Blumeris. His good work for SADCC was a measure of Zimbabwe's sacrifice in making him available to us. Since that sad event, however, his work has been very ably carried out by our acting executive secretary, Ndugu Lebang Mpotokwane. [applause] With the full cooperation of the other members of our small secretariat, the work of SADCC is of the utmost importance to our region. Its efficiency and its problem of operations need the hard work of a few very good people at headquarters as well as the commitment of our separate governments and officials. I thank all the members of our Secretariat for their work.

Mr Chairman, SADCC is an organization for economic cooperation and development coordination between independent sovereign states. No state changes its political or its economic policies by joining SADCC. Quite apart from our SADCC membership, each member is committed to the defense of its own independence as well as being totally opposed to South Africa's occupation of Namibia and to apartheid within South Africa. We would not have joined if SADCC were inconsistent with those policies. The purpose of SADCC is to strengthen each and all of our nations economically and in a manner consistent with the total objectives of member states. It is therefore only a threat to South Africa if that government seeks domination over its neighbors and southern Africa in general. If it does not, SADCC is no more relevant to it than is the Economic Community of West African States which also has the objectives of strengthening its members. [applause]

However, South Africa has reacted to the internal and external unacceptability of apartheid by seeking control over its neighbors. Through acts of aggression, destabilization, and political interference it seeks to intimidate its opponents outside its borders and to demoralize those within South Africa. It seeks to increase its neighbors' economic dependence upon it and its control of their policies and their development [words indistinct] of what it calls constellation of states. South Africa gives different emphasis to these military, political, and economic tactics of aggression at different times, but all are (?continuing). It has already inflicted great economic damage on its neighbors and on old and new infrastructures which are needed for the rapid success of SADCC.

Through a combination of threats and promises, South Africa is now trying to divert the attention of SADCC members from a long-term future of less reliance upon South Africa. It wants them to aim at the mirage of quick economic prosperity in cooperation with apartheid South Africa. Some apartheid leaders even seem to dream of making progress toward their constellation of states by infiltrating SADCC itself.

Mr Chairman, let there be no mistake. Let there be no mistake. There is no basis for cooperation between apartheid South Africa and SADCC countries. [applause] The inhuman philosophy of racial superiority is diametrically opposed to the liberation philosophy of SADCC. South Africa's aggressive military superiority and equally aggressive and very arrogant economic superiority do not change the basic incompatibility between apartheid and SADCC or SADCC members.

It is irrelevant, Mr Chairman, that apartheid South Africa has strong allies and that the economic and military muscles of apartheid are sustained to a very great extent by Western states through trade and other forms of cooperation. Mr Chairman, apartheid remains immoral. [applause] And any support given to South Africa is immoral. [applause] It is rejected by public opinion even in the very states which give support to South Africa as well as by the vast majority of South Africans. Mr Chairman, immorality is immorality even when it has powerful supporters. And apartheid, Mr Chairman, is immoral. South Africa and its allies can force SADCC countries into certain arrangements by the use of military strength and by taking advantage of our current economic difficulties but they cannot change SADCC. We hear whispers, Mr Chairman. We hear whispers that Western economic private investments will come to SADCC countries through South Africa, not directly. That will not change SADCC either. But, Mr Chairman, we should denounce such blackmail in support of South Africa. We must not allow such policies to escape the condemnation of public opinion in their own countries and in the rest of the world.

The progress toward the objectives of SADCC has been slowed down and made more difficult by our present economic difficulties, combined with South African acts of recent military aggression and economic offensives. But, although setbacks have been experienced by the forces of real freedom in Africa and real African dignity, South Africa has certainly not achieved its objectives. It will therefore continue its efforts, for apartheid is doomed if it does not expand its control. In particular, South Africa will seek to undermine the economic boycott campaign by

forcing SADCC members into new or expanded forms of economic cooperation with it. Through such means, it could weaken the antiapartheid struggle as well as the real independence of our sovereign states.

SADCC objectives, Mr Chairman, its plans and its programs are designed to strengthen the productive capacity of all its members and to facilitate their trade together for their mutual benefit. But, although we fully recognize the short-term economic advantages which could be drawn by cooperating with it, apartheid South Africa has been deliberately excluded from SADCC. So, we recognize that cooperation with South Africa would make us into an accomplice of apartheid or a victim of it. [applause] And SADCC works for the common progress and mutual advantage of its members. But we want the apartheid state to become weaker not stronger. We want to reduce, not to increase, its economic domination over the other states of southern Africa.

When the oppression of apartheid has been brought to an end, this situation will change. The whole of southern Africa will then be able to cooperate for our separate and joint benefits. But, Mr Chairman, that day is still in the future. Notwithstanding South Africa's plans, the South African Army is still in Angola and South Africa continues to support the bandits of the Mozambique National Resistance. Namibia is not yet out of the clutches of apartheid South Africa and within South Africa itself, Nelson Mandela remains in jail and the oppression of the black majority is being intensified, despite so-called reforms. [applause] But the stability and progress of SADCC members and the very existence of SADCC still frustrates South Africa's plans of domination and [word indistinct] a setback, the subject of attack. That is the nature of our current problems. We have all the difficulties of economic development on a coordinated basis in conditions of gross underdevelopment and a massive shortage of material resources, and we have to deal with them while under both open and covert attacks from the apartheid regime in South Africa. We shall not give up this promise for we know that we cannot give it up and retain our national and individual self-respect. It is freedom which is ultimately at stake and in that struggle for freedom, the question is not if, but when, we shall win. [applause]

Mr Chairman, I repeat my thanks to you and all in the SADCC Secretariat, the commissions and the people in our separate countries. We have worked hard and honestly for SADCC. *A luta continua* [the struggle continues]. [applause]

Mugabe Speech at Opening Ceremony
MB061924 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
 0735 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Speech by Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe at the official opening of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, heads of state and government summit on 6 July at the national stadium in Gaborone — live]

[Text] Comrade chairman, Your Excellencies heads of state and government, distinguished delegates, Your Excellencies members of the diplomatic corps, honorable ministers, ladies and gentlemen, comrades and friends:

On behalf of my delegation and on my own behalf, I wish to express how deeply grateful we are to the government and people of the Republic of Botswana for their warm and kind brotherly reception. I am sure that the other delegations will agree with me that we have always enjoyed this kind regard and that this hospitality is an element of the character of the people and government of the Republic of Botswana. [applause] Allow me, Comrade Chairman, to thank the government of the Republic of Botswana for hosting this summit, thus making our work so comfortable. I wish also to join you in remembering the magnificent work that was accomplished by our first executive secretary, the late Comrade Arthur Blumeris, in his short but crucial term of office. His work will forever remain in our memory. His tragic death robbed our young organization of his dedication and dynamism. In the same vein, I wish to extend a special word of gratitude and add my own compliments to those of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere in complimenting Mr Mpotokwane for the diligence with which he has performed the duties of executive secretary, from the day you, Comrade Chairman, called upon him to take over the mammoth task of running the SADCC Secretariat [applause] in an acting capacity, following the death of Arthur Blumeris in March this year. The painstaking manner in which Mr Mpotokwane has performed his duties is amply demonstrated by the excellent preparatory work that has been done for this conference by the secretariat as a whole.

Allow me also to thank our friends and partners in the developed countries for the invaluable support and encouragement they give to SADCC. The concrete commitments which they made at SADCC in Lusaka early this year is ample proof of this support and encouragement. [applause] This is a very positive and encouraging response to our declaration at Lusaka, where we called for external cooperation and international support. Furthermore, it is a source of inspiration for us to note that there is an initiative underway to spread information about SADCC. I am referring here to the comparative study of the OECD and SADCC institution being sponsored by the OECD Center of Development. This is a most positive and welcome support in contribution to our fledgling organization. However, this quality and extent of external support should not make us lose sight of what his excellency the president of Zambia, Comrade Kaunda, has often reminded us about, namely that, and I quote, the quest for external assistance can in no way be a substitute for our own efforts, unquote. [applause] Indeed, it is what we ourselves do that is going in the end to determine the success or failure of our organization.

Comrade Chairman, my country coordinates the food security sector of SADCC. Delegates will recall that at the July 1983 summit in Maputo, Zimbabwe was entrusted with 10 regional food security projects. I am happy to report that feasibility studies have been completed in respect of eight of them and the funding for six of them has actually been secured. [applause] The SADCC food security administrative unit in Harare is now busy selecting suitably qualified candidates from the SADCC region to man these food security projects. Work in this sector is now on the threshold of actual implementation. One of the immediate tasks of our experts as soon as they get down to work in this sector will be to reassess and reevaluate our common practice of regarding 4 to 6 months consumption stocks as sufficient reserve for security purposes. Given the experience of the current prolonged

drought, we should now think of consumption stocks capable of lasting longer, possibly from 12 to 18 months. Such a contingency would enhance our food security as well as keep us on course toward our goal of good self-sufficiency.

Turning to the administrative machinery of our organization, I would like to commend our chairman for the speed with which he has handling the task of filling the vacant post of executive secretary. However, the appointment of executive secretary will still leave two other posts vacant, mainly those of deputy executive secretary and administrative secretary. Perhaps to speed up this task we may even have to consider as a bridging measure the secondment of personnel to SADCC from our respective governments at little or no cost to SADCC. [applause] It will be recalled that Botswana shouldered the burden of taking out SADCC during the first 3 years by seconding personnel from its own government. The implementation stage of our SADCC program of action certainly requires the attention of an adequately qualified and fully staffed secretariat.

Comrade Chairman, we have noble objectives and our track record today shows our political will and determination to succeed. However, we continue to experience drawbacks and constraints whose origins lie elsewhere and not in ourselves. We (?convene) today at a time most of our countries are experiencing adverse economic conditions such as balance of payments problems, mounting debts, and serious food shortages caused by, particularly, periods of continued drought. These are factors beyond our control and which have their origin elsewhere. Our condition in the subregion is aggravated by the continuation of apartheid in South Africa and the resultant antagonism of that regime toward its progressive neighbors. As long as South Africa exists as an apartheid state — and this has been amplified by Mwalimu [Nyerere] — and has the support of a significant quarter of the industrialized world, our struggle for regional growth and self-reliance will continue to be long and arduous.

South Africa's policy of sabotaging our political and economic structures, its persistence with its illegal occupation of Namibia against repeated calls of both the international community, the UN Security Council, the calls of our region, the call of the OAU, and the consequent suffering of the people of Namibia as well as its lack of (?faith) in its commitment to withdraw its occupation forces from Angola continue to disgust us. We cannot, indeed should not, tire in our condemnation of South Africa's inhuman policies and (?travesties) and in our call upon the international community to withdraw its support of whatever nature to South Africa. [applause] Our efforts to provide the integrated development of our subregion needs the support of the international community especially in eliminating apartheid in South Africa so that we may experience the desired prosperity sooner than later, not only for ourselves in the subregion but for Africa and humanity as a whole.

In conclusion, I wish to extend my congratulations and gratitude to you, Mr Chairman, for the able and wise manner in which you have led our organization in the past 12 months. Without your sterling service to the organization our progress would have been much slower. Thanks for the service you have given us, thanks to the people of Botswana who have given you their own support in your endeavor to sustain SADCC. May I thank you once again

for the kindness and hospitality which we have enjoyed since our arrival in this great town, great city of Gaborone. Thank you. [applause]

Machel Speaks

MB080646 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1100 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Speech by Mozambican President Samora Machel at the Southern Africa Development and Coordination Conference, SADCC, heads of state and government summit in Gaborone on 6 July — recorded]

[Text] It is with great pleasure that on behalf of the heads of state and government of the Southern Africa Development and Coordination Conference member countries, I salute the government and people of Botswana for the excellent welcome which they have given us.

From the moment that we once again visited this land, we have once again found the hospitality and high organizational skill which we have come to expect of the people and Government of Botswana. Allow me in particular to stress the fact that this is the second summit meeting of SADCC heads of state and government to be organized by Botswana in just 4 years. This is yet another eloquent testimony to Botswana's profound commitment to our regional organization. Ever since the Frontline States put forward the proposal to advance the anticolonialist and antiracist struggle and to advance the struggle for the region's economic emancipation, Botswana has applied all its dedication and creativity in the pursuit of the noble ideals which guide the SADCC. Once again we have come to Botswana and have found excellent conditions for the realization of our works. I am sure that my view reflects the opinion of the other heads of state and government when I salute the Botswana Government and the SADCC Secretariat for the impeccable manner in which they have organized this summit. Our thanks also go to all those who have contributed to the success of our meeting in one way or another.

Excellencies, when we met for the first time in Lusaka in April 1980 and decided to create the SADCC, there was much apprehension about the future of our organization. Four years after the historic Lusaka declaration, our organization has become an irreversible reality. The SADCC is already an achievement of our peoples. When we began the new path of regional cooperation, we defined the objective of combining our efforts and searching for complementarity among our economies. We manifested the firm intention of launching a lasting cooperation among our peoples. Officials and civil servants of the ministries and enterprises in our countries who did not even know each other yesterday find themselves today in healthy companionship as they study together common projects and problems and exchange opinions and experiences on a basis of unity, purpose, and action which cannot be deflected.

Today, we have countless projects under way. Many of them are in the implementation phase, and some are already complete. These projects have brought to our region scores of countries and organizations which cooperate with us in transforming our region

into a region of development and prosperity. The viability and realization of these projects are an integral part of our progress today, and they are also a result of the contribution of our international partners who have believed in SADCC since its inception.

Thus, today the whole of the international community recognizes our organization as a force whose participation in the fate of southern Africa has become indispensable.

Excellencies, it is important at this point to analyze — even if succinctly — the path which we have covered. First, our success stems from the fact that we have built our organization from our own realities and experiences and not from models imported from outside. And this characteristic of SADCC is of vital importance because this characteristic contributed most in winning the respect of the international community for SADCC as a force determined to defend the interests of the region. The international prestige of the SADCC largely depends on our continuing to work as we have until now in a spirit of cooperation based on equality with countries from all continents.

Second, I would like to recall what we said Lusaka in 1980. In the Lusaka conference, we said that institutions should emerge in response to concrete objectives and necessities. But they should not be conceived as an end in themselves. Our objective was that we be practical and efficient. Today, because we have observed this principle, our organization has not become a bureaucratic machine. Instead, it has gained the dynamism and capabilities which are its characteristics. During the last 4 years, our organization and its technical units, the Secretariat, the meetings of experts and ministers, the Council of Ministers, and the summits have operated in a pragmatic way, always avoiding rigid mechanisms.

We refuse and will continue to build the roof before the foundation of this common edifice is built.

Third, it is important to stress the role of the heads of state and government in strengthening the SADCC. Their constant engagement has been a point of reference, a useful and necessary guide to our governments and all the institutions involved in the projects that are being implemented. More important than these factors was the creation of a solid unitary platform of understanding among us. The differences that characterize us have always been overcome by the similarities that unite us, by what is common to us all, and so in this specific manner, we have built our unity. We always knew how to define and appreciate our zone as a geopolitical and geoeconomic unit whose dynamism and potentialities can assure fruitful cooperation on a long-term basis. This cooperation could help us in solving many of the problems that are common to us, such as famine, nakedness, illiteracy, and the technology inherited from colonialism.

These factors are part of the political fact that in the past we fought against, colonialism and racism, and today we fight against, foreign domination and racial domination and for reasserting our African personality and strengthening true independence which is open to a broad relationship with the rest of the world.

Your Excellencies, our organization has grown over the past 4 years which were marked by a strategy of destabilization launched by imperialist and militarist forces against the SADCC member countries. Despite the destabilization, despite the relentless attacks against the infrastructures of our countries, despite the murders, blackmail, and boycotts, we have grown. However, the true potential of SADCC will only be achieved in a climate of peace and stability.

The hotbeds of tension that still exist in our region must be totally eliminated. In Namibia, the South Africans are still there, and in South Africa, the inhuman apartheid system is still alive. Only when Namibia is independent and only when South Africa is the motherland of all South Africans irrespective of their race or color of skin without bantustans will current SADCC member countries have achieved their greatest dream: a southern Africa free of all domination and a southern Africa benefiting from effective regional security. Until this happens, there will always be areas of tension preventing the full and accelerated development of our countries.

In Lusaka we proved that one of the principles of our organization is the struggle to reduce our economic dependence on South Africa. At that time we said that our struggle was not against South Africa but against the dangerous economic imbalance between South Africa and our countries, which was provoked by British and Portuguese colonialism serving alien interests, interests which were harmful to our peoples.

Thus, while we are eliminating this dangerous imbalance, we will simultaneously eliminate and abolish the areas of tension and the instability created by the concentration of wealth on one side and the increase of poverty on the other. As eliminating large economic imbalances contributes to peace, the SADCC is a factor for peace — a force creating peace. Step by step, the SADCC is contributing to the construction of a unique equality, the sole lasting guarantee of peace. Without equality, there are always forces which contemplate the use of weapons to increase domination, be it economic or political. The absence of equality has always and will continue to be an open invitation to do this.

It is in this spirit that we continue to see the future of our organization not only in the regional arena but also in its relations with the world. At the international level, the SADCC is growing as a force which creates peace as regional cooperation is one of the basic principles in the struggle for a new world economic order. This cooperation is a decisive factor for creating a less tense world, a world where finally peace and equality would be clearly synonymous. We should only remember that it took so long to achieve peace and equality.

Your Excellencies, each time we meet, we consolidate our unity by expanding our field of cooperation. Our meetings are the growing, institutional expression of our reality as a geopolitical zone which is uniquely interrelated. It is in the context of a zone functioning interdependently that we are going to win in the decisionmaking at the international level. In this context, we will be able to increase our participation in the search for solutions for the great world problems by using our experience and knowledge.

We should strengthen our cooperation because it is a means to

achieve real and equitable participation in the destiny of humanity so that we who were colonized will never again be mere spectators in the great promising discoveries of man.

Your Excellencies, we feel particularly glad to address here brother Quett Masire as chairman of our conference. President Masire, who has been at the head of our conference for the past 4 years, has known with intelligence and wisdom how to put to good use our purposes, how to win international prestige for SADCC, and how to defend with honor and dignity SADCC's noble objectives.

In reelecting President Masire to the chairmanship, we are taking the right step to ensure continuity in implementing current SADCC projects. The dynamism and the flexibility that have characterized him and have characterized the SADCC work are assured and for this we express satisfaction at the reelection of President Masire. We want to assure him that he will have our support in perfectly fulfilling his tasks. We wish you once again, President Quett Masire, many successes in the difficult but noble task of leading the SADCC.

To end I want to thank President Quett Masire and the Botswana people and government for the hospitality and the impeccable organization that were extended to us and for their extremely important contribution to making this summit a new milestone in the growth and consolidation of the SADCC. Long live SADCC! Long live friendship! The struggle continues! And many thanks! [applause]

Nyerere Criticizes U.S.

*MB070841 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 7 Jul 84*

[Text] Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has said the United States should give the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC, aid without laying down conditions. Dr Nyerere was speaking at a press conference yesterday held at the end of the SADCC meeting.

He said the United States offered aid for that particular project, but said it could only undertake (such aid) in Angola and Mozambique because it benefited from it. [sentence as heard] The reasons it gave, according to Dr Nyerere, were that it did not have diplomatic relations with Angola, that Mozambique was blacklisted from receiving aid [as heard], and that Tanzania was too poor to pay its debts.

Dr Nyerere scoffed at the United States for trying to divide an organization of very poor countries trying to help each other. He said if the United States wanted to give bilateral aid, it should do so, and if aid is meant for SADCC, it should go to it as an organization.

Communique Denounces Discriminatory Aid

*MB071150 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 7 Jul 84*

[Text] The Southern African Development Coordination Confer-

ence [SADCC] summit, which ended in Gaborone, Botswana, yesterday, has denounced discriminatory funding of SADCC projects by some donor governments and agencies. In a communique released after the 1-day summit, leaders of the nine SADCC countries resolved that the donor governments and agencies should not use their aid programs in their attempts to divide SADCC member states and undermine their cooperation.

According to the communique, the summit, which was attended by President Kaunda, also reviewed the progress report on the SADCC program of action covering the period July 1983 to June 1984, prepared by the Council of Ministers. The summit approved the progress report and decided that it be made available to the public.

Botswana was reelected chairman of SADCC and will chair meetings of the summit and the Council of Ministers for the next 3 years. The summit also appointed Zimbabwean Youth, Sport, and Culture Minister Simbi Makoni as executive secretary, replacing Zimbabwe's Arthur Blumberg, who died in March this year. Zambia was praised for hosting the annual general meeting in February, which made an important contribution to the increased understanding and support for SADCC programs from the international community.

Bhekimpi Fails To Meet Tambo

*MB070847 Mbabane Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 6 Jul 84*

[Excerpts] The meeting between the prime minister, Prince Bhekimpi, and the ANC president, Oliver Tambo, was unable to take place today in Gaborone, Botswana's capital, because Tambo did not have time. The prime minister said that Mr Tambo, however, agreed that they would meet later in a venue to be announced.

Heads of state and government received a progress report on the SADCC program of action covering the period of July 1983 to June 1984 prepared by the Council of Ministers. The meeting also disclosed that Swaziland will host the annual SADCC meeting in January-February next year.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Replaces Industry Minister, Others

*MB080808 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0700 GMT 8 Jul 84*

[Seven decrees by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos issued in Luanda on 7 July]

[Text] Using the powers invested in me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution and in order to improve the functioning of the government, I relieve Comrade Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro, Kabulu, minister of industry, from the post to which he was appointed by decree number 67/80 of 8 July 1980. Issued by the Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola in Luanda on 7 July 1984. [signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic

Using powers invested in me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution and to improve the functioning of the government, I appoint as Minister of Industry Comrade Henrique de Carvalho Santos, Onambwe, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee for state legal affairs. Issued by the office of the president of the republic of Luanda on 7 July 1984. [signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic

Using the powers invested in me by Paragraph E of the Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Agostinho Andre Mendes de Carvalho, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Angola to the GDR. Issued by the Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola in Luanda on 7 July 1984. [signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic

Using the powers invested in me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Paulo Massengo, Sentir, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, to the post of deputy provincial commissioner in Zaire Province. Issued by the Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola in Luanda on 7 July 1984. [signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic

Using powers invested in me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution and in order to improve the functioning of government, I appoint Comrade Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos to the post of deputy minister of the interior. Issued by the Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola in Luanda on 7 July 1984. [signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic

Using powers invested in me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade Adelino Filipe Galvao Branco to the post of deputy minister of industry. Issued by the Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola in Luanda on 7 July 1984. [signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic

Using powers invested in me by paragraph d of Article 53 of the constitution, I appoint Comrade Desiderio da Graca Verissimo e Costa to the post of deputy minister of petroleum. Issued by the Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola in Luanda on 7 July 1984. [Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the Republic

Further on Reshuffle

*LD072303 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese
2200 GMT 7 Jul 84*

[Excerpts] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has carried out a government reshuffle, appointing a new industry minister and three new deputy ministers. Henrique de Carvalho Santos, former deputy director of the Angolan secret police, replaces Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro as minister of industry, responsible for the whole of the mining sector, excluding oil resources but including the diamond sector.

The reshuffle takes place a few days after the death sentence was demanded for the 124 defendants currently on trial in Luanda on charges of diamond trafficking, illegal foreign currency trading, and other crimes against the Angolan economy.

Interior Minister Affirms Lusaka Accords Support

MB080506 Luanda ANGOP in French 1030 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Gaborone, 8 Jul (ANGOP) — Alexandre Rodrigues, Kito, the Angolan minister of interior who represented Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the SADCC meeting of heads of state and government in Gaborone, Botswana, has condemned the scepticism manifested by various people after the signing of the Lusaka agreements between Angola and South Africa.

Answering a question of a black South African journalist during a press conference held after the summit of heads of state of the SADCC in Gaborone, Alexandre Rodrigues, Kito, said that "I do not understand how up to now, my journalist friend has not yet understood the Lusaka agreements." He explained that "South Africa has invaded Angola and still occupies a part of our territory. It," he said, "has decided to withdraw and we have accepted it."

Thus, Kito said that the Angolan people have not betrayed the Namibian people and that they will never do so. He added that as Angola has benefitted from aid from Tanzania and Zambia so "we will be an example in helping the Namibian people."

Energy Minister's Editorial on Economic Dependence

MB071006 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] On the occasion of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] summit, *ENERGY* magazine, in its issue No 5, published an editorial concerning the economic dependence on South Africa of the southern Africa countries. The article stresses that the struggle for economic independence is being emphasized as one of the decisive and determining factors in the present political situation of our continent. The editorial, which was written by Pedro de Castro van Dunem, Loy, Angolan minister of energy and petroleum, continues by saying that SADCC's role is extremely important because all actions up to now and the projects to be implemented in a near future aim to reduce the economic dependence which the region suffers and which is still causing negative effects in each nation.

The southern part of our continent, the editorial says, is extremely dependent on the outside in the industrial and energy sectors. In the industrial sector, the main obstacle is the transfer of technology, while in the energy sector the problem is above all a strategic one.

The editorial also says that some forms of economic dependence that transcend the normal market laws still exist. These aim particularly at paralyzing the economies of developing countries, and today South Africa is still following this path.

It adds that the Pretoria regime uses all means at its disposal in this regard from economic sabotage to military force. In this context, the minister stresses SADCC actions to reduce external economic dependence aim to free those sectors which are subjected to South Africa's economic and structural domination.

On the issue of South African capitalism, the writer says that presently South African capitalists are concerned by the fact that SADCC is now a regional body which develops a well-defined strategy which even the industrialized countries recognize to be just and necessary, while before it was South Africa which had such a strategy.

SADCC's economic strategy, the editorial says, considerably reduces the role which the former colonial powers have given South Africa since the end of World War II. It stressed, however, that this does not mean that Pretoria has lost the role of political gendarme in southern Africa, particularly in safeguarding imperialism's strategic interests in this part of the continent.

Spokesman Says UNITA Vital to Namibia Accord

MB080542 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 8 Jul 84

[Text] The spokesman on foreign affairs of the UNITA movement in Angola, Mr (Chitunda), says the major protagonists in the search for a settlement in South-West Africa are aware that they must reckon with UNITA if they wish to achieve peace and stability in the region. Speaking in Paris, he said UNITA was firmly established throughout Angola and would survive. Asked whether UNITA would be the loser if South Africa and Angola concluded an agreement similar to the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique, Mr (Chitunda) said the situation in Angola was different to that of Mozambique because Angola had a Cuban army of occupation. There was also no group in Mozambique comparable with UNITA as a force.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Says Nkomati Stops RSA Aggression

MB071126 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 7 Jul 84

[Text] President Samora Machel said in response to a black journalist from South Africa in a press conference held in Gaborone, yesterday, that quote, the accord of nonaggression and good neighborliness signed in Nkomati is for your brothers not to commit aggression against my country, unquote. He said this immediately after the closing ceremony of the summit of the Southern African Development and Coordination Conference [SADCC] heads of state and government. President Samora Machel spoke during this press conference which centered on the theme of South African destabilization, and he defined clearly the objectives of the struggle of the group of states which compose the SADCC and those of the struggle of the South African people. As reported earlier today, President Samora Machel returned to Maputo yesterday after participating in the SADCC summit, which took place in the capital of Botswana.

Government Expels ANC Official Joe Slovo

*MB080910 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 8 Jul 84*

[Text] Mozambique has expelled senior ANC official Joe Slovo. The Frelimo government has given in to pressure from Pretoria following the Nkomati Accord and has expelled Slovo. Sources in the Frontline States have confirmed that Slovo has left Mozambique, but they have refused to give his destination. Speculation is that the senior member of the South African Communist Party is now in London. Slovo is also believed to hold a senior position in the military wing of the ANC.

Defense Group Visits Military Students in E. Europe

*MB081055 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0605 GMT 8 Jul 84*

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry of National Defense led by Major General Armando Panguene, Mozambique deputy minister of national defense and national political commissar of the FPLM forces, and including Major General Joao Americo Mpfumo, chief of operations of the General Staff, and other officers of the Ministry of National Defense, made a working visit recently to several groups of FPLM officers and cadets who are attending military training courses in some European socialist countries.

This delegation met with different groups in the USSR, People's Republic of Bulgaria, Hungary, and the GDR in order to assess their level of knowledge and their discipline and to inform these groups about the current situation in the country and the tasks imposed by the fourth congress of our party.

In all the military schools and academies of the countries visited, the delegation was informed of the great efforts of the Mozambican students to master the skills taught, thus earning good marks and standing out among the other trainees.

In the several meetings held with the different groups in the military schools and academies visited by the comrade deputy minister of national defense and national political commissar, he praised the efforts and dedication of the Mozambican trainees in pursuing their studies. He also stressed the importance of increasing their efforts in the field of military technology and science so as to make our Army strong and able to defend our country and the socialist revolution at any time.

In these meetings messages were presented and several trainees expressed their readiness to dedicate all their efforts to their studies so that they could make an effective contribution to strengthening our defensive capability, to totally and completely annihilating the armed bandits, and to defending our sovereignty and territorial integrity.

During these visits, the delegation from the Ministry of National Defense had the opportunity to meet with teachers and directors of the military schools and academies visited, where they were informed of the teaching process and also visited classrooms, laboratories, dormitories, dining halls, and other facilities used by the Mozambican trainees.

In the GDR, the Mozambican trainees presented the delegation from the Ministry of National Defense with a short cultural session, which included the presentation of some Mozambican songs played by electric instruments, and donated 159 marks to strengthen the defensive capability of the country. The different groups of officers and cadets sent through the delegation greetings to the chairman of Frelimo, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and the Commander in chief of the Armed Forces as well as to the party leadership and to the supreme command of the Armed Forces.

In these messages, they pledged to increase their level of study and to put to the best use the privilege granted them of attending specialized courses. Through the delegation, the trainees sent messages of greetings to their relatives, friends, and colleagues who are in different places in Mozambique.

NAMIBIA**SWAPO Rejects U.S., RSA Cease-Fire 'Maneuvers'**

*MB091025 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 8 Jul 84*

[Text] A SWAPO bulletin published in Luanda says that South Africa and the United States want to impose on the Namibian people their neocolonialist solutions for the conflict in Namibia and this is against UN Security Council Resolution 435/78. The main objective of Pretoria and Washington, emphasizes the statement, is to prevent the signing of a cease-fire between South Africa and SWAPO, despite this being one of the main provisions of the UN plan for Namibia.

Calling for a unilateral abandonment of the struggle by SWAPO as a preliminary condition for negotiations, the South African racists claim to have established a favorable atmosphere for the annihilation of the armed struggle for the freedom of the Namibian people, and the exclusion of SWAPO from the decolonization process for Namibia. The apartheid regime and the Reagan administration want to exclude the UN from the monitoring process of the cease-fire and they have proposed the use of the so-called U.S. Contact Mission instead of the United Nations, stresses the bulletin.

The bulletin underlines that SWAPO decisively repudiates the American and South African maneuvers. The Namibian patriots are determined to step up the struggle, including the armed struggle, for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 on Namibia.

SOUTH AFRICA**Minister Confirms No Nuclear Waste To Be Stored**

*MB061154 Johannesburg International Service in English
1100 GMT 6 Jul 84*

[Text] The South African minister of mineral and energy affairs, Mr Danie Steyn, says no plutonium extracted from the spent fuel at the Koeberg nuclear power station near Cape Town will be stored in South Africa. Addressing parliament, he also said that

no plutonium would be used for the construction of armaments. He said that South Africa was following the standards set by the International Atomic Energy Agency, which determined that all spent fuel from nuclear reactors be used only for peaceful purposes. Mr Steyn said plutonium extracted from spent nuclear fuel would not be stored in South Africa. He said if it was to be reprocessed, it would have to be stored in the reprocessing country. He said Koeberg would produce more than 48,000 kg of spent fuel per year.

Tambo Says ANC To Step up Struggle

*MB071228 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 7 Jul 84*

[Text] Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC said in Gaborone yesterday that his organization is going to step up the armed struggle in South Africa without excluding the possibility of holding talks with the Pretoria regime.

In a press conference in the capital of Botswana where he is attending the fifth summit of the heads of state and government of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] member countries as an observer, Oliver Tambo said, we quote, we fight for the liberation of our people, and it is possible that at some time talks could be held although our objective is not to have meetings but to eliminate apartheid, unquote.

Oliver Tambo said that talks between the ANC and the Pretoria regime should be preceded by the freeing of South African nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, who was sentenced to life in prison in 1964, and other South African leaders, and with a South African guarantee to abolish apartheid. Oliver Tambo, the leader of the vanguard struggle of the South African people, also said we never tried to kill civilians. He made this comment when asked about the explosion that killed 19 people and injured 219, all of them civilians, the responsibility for which Pretoria places on the ANC. Oliver Tambo reiterated the ANC charge that the South African regime killed Jeanette Schoon and her 6-year old Katryn with a booby trapped parcel in Lubango city on 28 June.

On Talks With RSA

AB061343 Paris AFP in English 1226 GMT 6 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Gaborone, Jul 6 (AFP) — Oliver Tambo, leader of the African National Congress (ANC), said here today that his movement planned to step up its armed struggle against South Africa's apartheid regime, despite recent diplomatic setbacks.

However, he did not exclude the possibility of talks with the South African Government.

Mr Tambo stressed that any such talks could only be held after the release of former ANC leader Nelson Mandela, jailed for life in 1964, and of all political prisoners. In addition, South Africa must give some guarantee of its intention to abolish apartheid.

Last Saturday, South African Foreign Minister Roelof "Pik" Botha said that the government was willing to have talks with

any groups that had renounced violence. Mr Tambo said the ANC had not been approached in this respect.

To Meet More Western Leaders

*MB061241 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 6 Jul 84*

[Text] The ANC leader has said he expects to meet some Western leaders soon. Dr Oliver Tambo, speaking in Gaborone today, said he will be meeting the leaders of France, Portugal, and Spain. Mr Tambo, who is attending the summit of the nine SADCC [Southern African Development Coordination Conference] countries in the Botswana capital today, said he has already met the leaders of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

Commenting on South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha's recent European tour, Mr Tambo said it was a breakthrough because that had never been done by any of the white people of South Africa. He, however, said the trip had not stopped South Africa's isolation. He said the visit had the effect of arousing and involving people who were only remotely concerned with the apartheid situation in South Africa.

Speaking about recent hints that Mr P.W. Botha was contemplating meeting him, Mr Tambo said he had not been approached, but he knew the question was being discussed. Mr Tambo stressed that a precondition for such a dialogue would be the participation of South Africa leaders such as Nelson Mandela. He said the suggestion that the ANC abandon the armed struggle cannot be taken up by the ANC.

On the Nkomati Accord, he said it led the ANC to find what he called tactical adjustments to the liberation struggle, adding there had not been a change in strategy on the part of the movement because ANC strategy has always been to avoid leaving neighboring countries to suffer under attacks by Pretoria. He considered Nkomati and other accords in the region as a temporary setback for the ANC.

On Civilian Deaths

*MB061704 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 6 Jul 84*

[Excerpt] The president of the ANC, Mr Oliver Tambo, has said that the liberation struggle of South Africa was bound to take many civilian lives. Addressing a press conference in Gaborone this morning, Mr Tambo told journalists that it has never been the policy of the ANC to take civilian lives in the war against apartheid, but it was rather unfortunate that with the persistence of the apartheid system civilian lives would be lost.

The ANC leader was replying to a question whether his organization had changed its policy of not aiming at civilian targets. [Words indistinct] responsibility for the Pretoria car bomb which took many civilian lives. Mr Tambo said that at the time the Pretoria car bomb incident took place, South African soldiers were in Angola killing civilians in the hundreds, but nobody ever complained.

He added that South Africa has killed thousands of innocent people in Mozambique, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, and even school children in Soweto.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges U.S. Blacks To Influence Namibia Policy

*MB090803 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
9 Jul 84*

[Text] The Afro-American community in the United States has been called upon to try and influence the American Government to change the situation in Namibia for the better. His excellency the president, Dr Kaunda, said last night that if the Afro-American community had some influence over the Washington administration in the same way that the Jewish Americans have on the same administration over the Jewish affairs in Israel, there would have been a change for the better over the independence of Namibia.

The president was speaking when the deputy mayor of Harlem [as heard], Mr (Delos Belockley), called on him at State House. Dr Kaunda noted that the United States was currently the most powerful country in the world, and that its effects could be felt anywhere. He said that the black community was always

expected to justify all its actions, while other races could do things without much inquiries in the United States.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe on Agenda of Second Party Congress

*MB080605 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 8 Jul 84*

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has called on all ZANU-PF provincial councils to organize themselves effectively to ensure the success of the second party congress to be held next month. Comrade Mugabe, who is also the ZANU-PF president, made the call when he addressed a meeting of the party's provincial councils at (Feather Core), Mbare, yesterday. The meeting discussed the draft constitution, which will be presented to the people's congress.

Comrade Mugabe said the party should adopt a new constitution, which will be grounded on how to run the government. The previous one adopted in 1964 was aimed at the prosecution of the liberation struggle. He pointed out that the new constitution should emphasize socialism and a code of discipline for party members. The draft constitution says there shall be a political bureau and 15 members of the Central Committee.